PUBLISHED MONTHLY—PRICE, ANNAS 8.
THE INDIAN RAILWAY
TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,
THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.
Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks, Places of interest—Inland and along the Coast—Postal and Telegraphic Information, &c, &c., with a
COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.
The "Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

PUBLISHED THRICE DAILY.

THE Bombay Gazette

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

NESTLÉ'S CONDENSED MILK,
RICHEST IN CREAM
UNTOUCHED BY HAND.

No. 54,822.—NEW SERIES] BOMBAY—THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 9, 1909. PRICE: ONE ANNA.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON.
WITH LIBERTY TO CALL AT BRINDISI AND MALTA.

Date of Sailing. 2-30 P. M.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons
11th Sept.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	..
18th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	1050
25th "	PERSIA	7951	......	..
2nd Oct.	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	10890
9th "	EGYPT	7912	......	..
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOOLTAN	9621
23rd "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
30th* "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
6th Nov.	OCEANA	6610		...
13th "	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	..
20th "	MALWA	10,883	......	...
27th "	SALSETTE	6000	MACEDONIA.	10,512
4th Dec.	PERSIA	7951	......	...
11th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOLDAVIA	9500
18th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...

* This Steamer will proceed via Malta to PLYMOUTH and LONDON. Passengers for MARSEILLES tranship at Port Said to the S. S. "INDIA."

The above Steamers convey Passengers to Marseilles, Plymouth and London.

Passengers for Brindisi tranship to a connecting Steamer at Port Said.

HEAVY BAGGAGE must be sent to the CARNAC BUNDER on FRIDAY AFTERNOON, the day previous to sailing and CABIN BAGGAGE before 9 a. m., on SATURDAY. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with port of destination.

Tenders leave the CARNAC BUNDER on day of sailing. All Passengers must attend at that place between 1 and 1-30 o'clock p. m. for Medical Inspection by the Health Officer of the Port, and no one will be allowed on board the Mail Steamer unless so examined and conveyed thence in the Company's Tenders. Special attention is directed to these regulations, which are imperative under the Venice Convention.

Friends of Passengers cannot go on board the Mail Steamer.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

Date of Sailing.	Steamer.	Tons.	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
19th Feby.	MANTUA	11000	......	...
26th "	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
5th March.	SALSETTE	6000	CHINA	7912
12th "	PERSIA	7951	......	...
19th "	SALSETTE	6000	MALWA	11000
*23rd "	ARCADIA	7000	......	...
26th "	EGYPT	7912	......	...
2nd April.	MACEDONIA	10512	......	...
9th "	ARABIA	7903	......	...
16th "	SALSETTE	6000	MONGOLIA	9505
23rd "	MANTUA	11000	......	...
30th "	SALSETTE	6000	MARMORA	10500
7th May.	CALEDONIA	7558	......	...
14th "	SALSETTE	6000	MOREA	11000
21st "	PERSIA	7951	......	...

* INTERMEDIATE PASSENGER STEAMER
At Special Rates.

The S.S. "ARCADIA," 7,000 tons, will leave BOMBAY at 2 P.M., on WEDNESDAY, 23rd MARCH 1910, direct for MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON, conveying Passengers in ONE CLASS only at SPECIAL FARES.

	SINGLE	RETURN
To Marseilles	Rs. 495 or Rs. 594	Rs. 743 or Rs. 891
London by sea	Rs. 528 " Rs. 627	Rs. 792 " Rs. 940

These rates include the Surtax.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA AND AUSTRALIA.

Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly on TUESDAY, taking Passengers for the China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued rable terms.

commodation and further information apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Co.

HE ELLERMAN LINES OF STEAMERS.

(CITY AND HALL LINES)

XIMATE SAILINGS FROM BOMBAY AND CHI FOR MARSEILLES, LIVERPOOL, &c.

teamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay, 1909.	Leave Karachi 1909.
C City of Glasgow	5457	Sep. 4	Sep. 14
C City of Calcutta	7512	Sep. 15	" 28
C City of Athens	5594	" 2	Nov. 16
A Trafford Hall	5321	" 19	Dec. 3
C City of York	7705	" 22	" 8
C City of Glasgow	6457	Dec. 3	" 18
A City of Agra	4808	" 18	" 30
B City of Madras	4684	Jan. 9, 1910	...
C City of Manchester	5554	" 14	Jan. 29 1910

A. First class passenger steamer carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

B. Steamer carrying neither Surgeon nor Stewardess accommodation for 2-12 passengers.

C. Steamer with both 1st and 2nd class accommodation and carrying both Surgeon and Stewardess.

REVISED PASSAGE RATES:

From Bombay or Karachi	1st Class, Surgeon and Stewardess.		2nd Class only when steamer has 1st Class accommodation.		All steamers without Surgeon or Stewardess	
	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.	Single Rs.	Return Rs.
To Suez	413	627	319	462	347	517
" Port Said	446	677	352	512	380	527
" Marseilles, Genoa or Naples	578	935	429	649	495	770
" Liverpool	605	990	462	704	517	792
" London overland via Genoa or Marseilles returning via Marseilles or Naples	653	*1135	489	*809	570	*920

*Return Journey from Liverpool, by Sea, Rs. 1,038 Rs. 737, and Rs. 845, respectively.

The above rates include passage by B.I.S.N. Co.'s steamer between Bombay and Karachi.

Reduction to Families, Tea Planters, Railway Servants, Missionaries, Nuns, Sisters of Mercy, Hospital Nurses, and Theatrical Coys.

THE CITY LINE has lately been strengthened by the addition of several new and fast steamers having the latest requisites for the comfort and welfare of passengers.

ELECTRIC FANS FREE.

HOMEWARD PASSENGER SEASON, 1910.

BOMBAY AND KARACHI TO MARSEILLES AND LIVERPOOL VIA PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay.	Leave Karachi.
C. City of Athens	5600	...	18th February
A. Trafford Hall	5321	2nd March	...
C. City of York	7705	22nd March	*19th March
A. City of Vienna	4672	6th April	...
C. City of Glasgow	6457	...	15th April
C. City of Calcutta	7512	25th April	*22nd April
C. City of Manchester	5554	...	7th May
A. Trafford Hall	5321	24th May	...
C. City of Karachi	5 57	...	31st May
C. City of Benares	6738	...	15th June

*Sailing from Karachi and calling at Bombay for passengers only.

No Extra Charge Express Service or 2 Berthed Cabin (From 18th February to 15th June 1910.)

For Passage and further Particulars apply to the Agents.

Bombay.—Messrs. Ed. Bates & Son's Agency.
(" Killick, Nixon & Co., Agents).
KARACHI.— Forbes Forbes, Campbell & Co., Ld.

JOB PRINTING.—Apply at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, 3 Green Street, Fort.

SHIPPING.

COMPAGNIE DES

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES,

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.

TO MARSEILLES.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on THURSDAY
NERA	5,538	Combin	30th Sept, 1909
DUMBEA	5,685	Rebufat	28th Oct. "
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	25th Nov. "
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	23rd Dec. "
AUSTRALIEN	6,365	Riquier	20th Jan. 1910
NERA	5,538	Combin	17th Feb. "

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS.

RETURN TICKETS can be made available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the Return Voyage by the Austrian Lloyd's or the Navigations General Italiana's at Reduced Fares.

TO AUSTRALIA DIRECT AND THE FAR EAST, TRANSHIPPING AT COLOMBO.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To Sail on or about.
SALAZIE	4,147	Magnen	10th Sept. 1909.
VILLE de la CIOTAT	6,378	Barillon	8th Oct. "

For further particulars apply to—

J. de COURTOIS,
Albert Building, Hornby Road. Act. Agent.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD,

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,600,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	£ 800,000
RESERVE FUND	£ 700,000

HEAD OFFICE:
7 BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN LONDON

BRANCHES:
Calcutta,
Bombay,
Madras,
Karachi,
Cawnpore
Lahore
Amritsar,
Delhi,
Tuticorin,
Chittagong,
Rangoon,
Mandalay,
Colombo,
Kandy,
Newera-Eliya,
Aden (Camp.)
Aden, (Steamer Point,)
Zanzibar,
Mombasa
Nairobi,
Entebbe,

FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receive, same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

J. BLACK,
BOMBAY Ag. Manager.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS.
BOMBAY, RAWAL PINDI, KARACHI, MURREE, AND SRINAGAR (KASHMIR).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained upon application.

LETTERS OF CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Current Rate of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.

TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made and ADDRESSES Registered in London free of charge.

INSURANCES of every description effected.

SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT of CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE:
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S.W.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD,

Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.

HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED	Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP	" 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND	" 1,75,000

DIRECTORS:

SIR SASSOON DAVID, Kt., Chairman (Messrs. Sassoon J. David and Co., Bombay.)
SIR COWASJEE JEHANGIR, Bart., (Messrs. Cowasjee Jehangir and Co.)
SIR FREDERICK LEIGH CROFT, Bart.
RATANJEE JAMSETJEE TATA, Esq.
GORDHANDAS KHATTAU, Esq., (Messrs. Khattau Makanjee and Co., Bombay).
LALUBHAI SAMALDAS, Esq., (Bhownuggur.)
KHETSEY KHAISEY, Esq., (Messrs. Heerjee Khetsey and Co., Bombay.)
RAMNARAIN HURNUNDRAI, Esq., (of the firm of Hurnundrai Ramnarain, Bombay.)
JENARRAYEN HINDOOMULL DANI, Esq., (Moonim of Rajah Bahadur Sewlal Motilal, Bombay.)
The Hon'ble Mr. IBRAHIM RAHIMTOOLA, C. I. E.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

INTEREST is allowed on Daily Balance from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2¼ per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 2 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amounts for 12 months are received at 4¼ per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.

The Banks grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertake on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; they also undertake the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all description of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LD.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS:—

FOR KARACHI.

Weekly from Victoria Dock No. 14 Shed.

Steamers.	Tons.	Sailing Date.	Time.	Route via.
DUMBRA	1,695	Thur. 9th Sept.	9 a. m.	C Mandvi
LHASA	2,171	Fri. 10th Sept.	6 a. m.	Direct †
LINGA	2,171	Mon. 13th Sept.	11 a. m.	P.D. & O.M.*
WAROONGA	2,513	Mon. 13th Sept.	noon	V.M. & D.**

* Porebunder, Dwarka and C. Mandvie.
** Veraval, Mangrole and Dwarka.
† Or later on arrival of the English mail steamer.

FOR C. MANDVIE, KARACHI AND BUSREH (Weekly).

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on Thursday, 9th Sept. calling (for Mails and Passengers) at Muscat, Bushire, Mohemera, also taking Passengers and cargo on through bookings to Ahwaz and Bagdad.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. "NERBUDDA," 3,025 tons, sailing on or about 11th Sept.

FOR KARACHI AND PERSIAN GULF (Weekly).

S. S. "WAROONGA," 2,513 tons, on Monday, 13th Sept calling at Karachi, Pasni, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Mahomerah and Basreh.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct).

Frequent sailings, for particulars of which, also as to onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius Australia, and New Zealand. Apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
Agents, BOMBAY,
9th September, 1909.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

GRINDLAY GROOM & CO.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.
CALCUTTA:	GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON:	GRINDLAY & Co.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

DIRECT LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamer.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Oct. 1909
AFRICA	4,719		1st Nov. 1909
BOHEMIA	4,281	G. Gillhuber	16th " 1909
KOERBER	5,423	A. Foresti	1st Dec. 1909
BREGENZ	4,000	A. de Petris	16th " 1909

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothards and other Routes.

INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Navigazione Generale Italiana from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKNOG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE.

Steamer	Captain	Tons	To sail about
CHINA	G. Berguglian	6,000	24th Sept. 1909,

PASSENGER SEASON 1910.

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

SINGLE CLASS ACCOMMODATION ONLY.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail on.
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st February,
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petries	16th "
AFRICA	4720	....	1st March
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st April
BREGENZ	4000	A. de Petris	16th "
AFRICA	4720	....	1st May
BOHEMIA	4282	G. Gillhuber	16th "
KOERBER	5423	A. Foresti	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captain.	To sail about.
E. F. FERDINAND.	6046	E. Nitsche	29th January
PERSIA	5895	P. Giurgevich	26th February
VORWAERTS	6000	B. Belnarz	29th March
NIPPON	6350	E. Tarabocchia	28th April
AUSTRIA	7588	B. Cobol	29th May

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES.

ACCELERATED LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 385 to 500 *
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 577-8 " 750*
Single Class to London	" 480 " 685*
Single Class to London and back	" 767-8 " 1020*

* Fares according to position of cabin and class of Railway.

ORDINARY LINE.

Single Class to Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450
Single Class to Trieste or Venice and back	" 675
Single Class to London	" 545 to 585 *
Single Class to London and back	" 865 to 945 *

* Fares according to class of Railway.

RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS.

ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

For further information regarding passages apply to

W. DENSO,
Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co., Bombay.

COUTTS & CO.,

ARMY SHIPPING & PASSENGER AGENTS.
POST BOX 249, BOMBAY.

PACKAGES of all kinds without limit to size, shape or weight received and forwarded cheaply and quickly to all parts of the World prepaid or charged forward by the "ORIENTAL PARCELS EXPRESS."

Soldiers' private boxes forwarded by specially organised "SOLDIERS' EXPRESS SERVICE" with safety and economy.

Packages by both the above services delivered to the door of the addressee in England through Messrs. Carter Paterson & Co., Ld., Pickfords Ld., and Sutton & Co., for which firms we are Local Agents.

COUTTS & CO.,
HORNBY ROW,
Post Box 249,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY PRICE CURRENT and Summary of Trade, Published Weekly, on the Departure of the Overland Mail for Europe, containing a Specially-Written Market Report, Freight Report, &c., Summary of Cotton Exports during the Week, Imports and Exports of Bullion, Comparative Summaries of Exports, Comparative Summaries of Imports, of Piece-Goods, and of Yarn into Bombay from Great Britain, Share Lists and Rates of Exchange List of Vessels in Bombay Harbour on the date of publication, and Arrivals and Departures of Vessels during the Week, Charters and Engagements. Annual Subscription in advance, Rs. 10; Single Copy, Annas 4. "Bombay Gazette" Office, Green Street.

MONGINI BROTHERS

Have just Received a Consignment of the Famous
SAN PELLEGRINO NATURAL MINERAL WATER.

San Pellegrino Water is an organically pure table water, pleasantly fresh to the palate.

It is most efficacious in the cure of uric acid, gout, gravel and catarrh of the digestive tracts.

50,00,000 bottles were exported in 1908.

Now obtainable at

MONGINI BROTHERS.

Case of 50 large bottles	Rs. 31-12
1 Dozen bottles	Rs. 8-8

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

PEARSE & CO,

Apollo Street,
BOMBAY.
ESTABLISHED 1872.

By Appointment to H. E. The GOVERNOR.

LEADING CONFECTIONERS, CATERERS & BAKERS.

Breakfast,
Tiffin,
Dinner.
Dinner-a la-Carte.
Select Bill of Fare.
Best Wines and Spirits.

STEAM BAKERY,
MARINE LANE.
BREAD BAKED TWICE A DAY.

Kiln-dried Flour,
The Best Household Flour in 7 lb. tins.
Cabin and Crew Biscuits.
Prices on Application.

STANDING REPUTATION
OVER 37 YEARS.
UNDER EUROPEAN SUPERVISION.

TRIAL ORDERS SOLICITED.

Standard Oil Company of New York,

MARSHALL'S BUILDING,
BALLARD ROAD, BOMBAY.

Largest Importers of and Dealers in:—

Kerosine and Lubricating Oils.
Pratt's Motor Spirit.
Pratt's Genuine Spirit of Turpentine.
Grease.
Paraffine Wax, &c., &c.

Kerosine Oil Brands:—

Snowflake	**150°**	**in cases.**
Chester	**125°**	" "
Monkey	**125°**	" "
Elephant		**in tins and bulk.**

JEWELLERY.

Exclusive Novelties, Artistic and Distinctive in Design.

DEPARTMENTS.

JEWELLERY
WATCHES
CLOCKS
SILVER PLATE
ELECTRO-PLATE
WATCH REPAIRING
JEWELLERY REPAIRING
RE-PLATING.

English Chiming Clocks, and Reproductions from Old Styles, Chippendale, Sheraton, Etc.

FRENCH TRAVELLING CLOCKS
DINING and DRAWING ROOM CLOCKS, Etc.

EVERYTHING NEW AND UP-TO-DATE.

In Necklets, Pendants, Brooches, Bracelets, Scarf Pins, Lace Brooches in Pearl and Enamel or Fancy Stones.

Large Stock of UNSET STONES FOR MATCHING

WE DO YOUR REPAIRS ON THE SPOT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,
BOMBAY & POONA.

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

CORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL	£1,200,000
RESERVE FUND	£1,575,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS	£1,200 000

HEAD OFFICE:
2, BISHOPSGATE STREET, WITHIN, LONDON, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES:
Hamburg
Bombay
Karachi
Calcutta
Madras
Rangoon
Colombo
Penang
Thaiping (Perak)
Ipoh (Perak),
Medan Deli (Sumatra)
Singapore
Klang (F. M. States.)
Kwala Lumpor (Do.)
Bangkok
Batavia
Sourabaya
Manilla
Cebu (Philippines)
Hongkong
Foochow
Saigon
Shanghai
Tientsin
Hankow
Yokohama
Kobe
New York

THE CORPORATION grant DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches, and also on the Principal Commercial Cities throughout the world; buy and receive for collection BILLS OF EXCHANGE; issue TRAVELLING LETTERS OF CREDIT; and undertake general Banking Business of every description.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.—Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on the minimum Monthly Balances, if not under Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half yearly.

Amounts above Rs. 1,00,000 will be received on terms which may be ascertained upon application.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES, STOCKS, and SHARES, bought and sold on account of clients, and also received for safe custody and collection of interest and Dividends when due.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received for twelve months and shorter period at rates to be ascertained on application.

OFFICE HOURS—10-30 A.M. to 4 P.M.
Saturdays—11-30 A.M. to 2 P.M.

POST BOX No. 34.
J GREIG,
Esplanade Road, Bombay. Agent.

THE BOMBAY MERCHANTS' BANK, LIMITED.

RAJAH BAHADUR MOTILAL'S MANSIONS, FORT, BOMBAY.

BRANCH OFFICE will be OPENED at MOMBADAVIE.

CAPITAL Rs. 1,00,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS will be opened from the 1st of September, 1909, and interest is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 500 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 3 per cent. per annum and on sums over Rs. 1,00,000 by special arrangement. No interest which does not amount to Rs. 5 per half year will be allowed.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

Amount for 12 months are received at 5 per cent. and for other periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS AND CASH CREDITS.

The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.

The Bank undertakes on behalf of its constituents, the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges, particulars of which may be had on application.

JAINARAYAN HINDUMAL DANI,
Managing Director.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

CAPITAL PAID-UP	Yen 24,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS	" 15,500,000

HEAD OFFICE:—YOKOHAMA.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT:—
Antung-Hsien
Changchung
Chefoo
Dairen (Dairy)
Hankow
Honolulu
Hongkong
Kobe
London
Liaoyang
Lyons
Fengtien Mukden
Nagasaki
Newchwang
New York
Osaka
Eyojun Port Arthur
Peking
San Francisco
Shanghai
Tiehling
Tientsin
Tokyo

LONDON BANKERS:—
The Bank of England; The London Joint Stock Bank, Ld.; The Union of London and Smiths Bank, Ld.; The Parr's Bank, Ld.

BOMBAY BRANCH:—
LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT.
FIXED DEPOSITS on terms to be learnt on application.
CREDITS granted on approved securities, and every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.
DRAFTS granted on JAPAN and the Chief Commercial places in the World.

K. KODAMA,
Manager,

BOMBAY OFFICE—
Albert Buildings
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

BANKS.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund	$ 15,250,000
Gold Reserve Fund	£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

BRANCHES AND AGENCIES.
AMOY
BANGKOK
BATAVIA
BOMBAY
CALCUTTA
CANTON
COLOMBO
FOOCHOW
HAMBURG
HANKOW
HONGKONG
KOBE
LONDON
LYONS
MANILA
NAGASAKI
NEW YORK
PEKING
PENANG
RANGOON
SAIGON
SAN FRANCISCO
SHANGHAI
SINGAPORE
SOURABAYA
TIENTSIN
YOKOHAMA
YLOILO

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS

Are received for varying periods up to 12 months on term which may be ascertained on application.

Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.

Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every discription of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.

CHURCH GATE STREET, BOMBAY.

THE BANK OF BURMA, LD

Subscribed Capital	Rs. 20,00,000
Paid up Capital	" 17,55,000
Reserve Fund	" 180,000

LONDON BANKERS—PARR'S BANK, Ld., and WILLIAM DEACON & Co., Ld.

Agents and Correspondents throughout India,

HEAD OFFICE—RANGOON,

BRANCHES:—CALCUTTA, MADRAS and BOMBAY

CURRENT ACCOUNTS may be opened with Rs. 150 and upwards and interest at 2½ per cent. per annum will be allowed upon daily balances upto Rs. 10,000 provided a minimum daily balance of Rs. 100 be maintained.

FIXED DEPOSITS are received as follows:—For 1 year at 6 per cent. For 6 and 9 months at 5 per cent. per annum. Special rates for Shorter periods.

SAVINGS BANK DEPOSIT FUND.—Sums as small as Rs. 10 are received in this account and interest allowed thereon at 5 per cent. per annum subject to the Rules of the Fund which may be obtained on application. Cheques on any Town in India, and Currency Notes of any circle received free of Charge in Fixed and Savings Bank Deposit Accounts.

Purchase and Sale of Stock effected and every description of banking business transacted,

F. D. STRANACK,
Manager.

Standard Buildings, Bombay, Sept. 1908.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEERS, &c.

ASK FOR
Huntly Blend,
and take no other.

When you ask for
Club Blend
SEE THAT IT IS IN A Square Bottle and bears the Old Lamp Trade Mark.

CHAMPAGNE
MOET and CHANDON'S
DRY IMPERIAL
VINTAGE WINE.

TO BE HAD FROM
CROFT MODY & CO.,
SOLE AGENTS.

RETAIL SUPPLIERS:
Messrs. BRANDON & Co.,
VICTORIA TERMINUS,
AND
Messrs. DENISON & Co.,
HUMMUM STREET.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the Office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

"CHALLENGE."
GALVANIZED STEEL
WINDMILLS.
The most Economical and Efficient on the Market.

Prices and full particulars on Application.

W. CROWDER & CO., LTD.,
Apollo Street, BOMBAY.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

CONSIGNEES of SUGAR, per s. s. "ITINDA," from JAVA, are hereby notified that the Steamer is expected to ARRIVE in Bombay, on 9th instant and will discharge in Dock.

(2) Consignees are requested to present their Bills of Lading for Delivery orders and to take delivery of their Cargo immediately on discharge.

(3) The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning, between 8 and 9 a. m., to Survey damaged bags. No Survey will be held after seven days of the landing of the last bag.

MACKINNON MACKENZIE AND CO.,
Agents.

8th September, 1909.

AGRA MUNICIPALITY.

NOTICE.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 648 feet of 30" Steel PIPES, i.e. 54 Pipes of 12 feet each and three 30" Sluice valves and two 30" T pieces delivered at Agra Fort Station.

2. The period in which the above can be supplied to be noted by the Tenderer.

3. Each Tender must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 200 in Currency Notes, otherwise the Tender will not be received.

4. Sealed Tenders will be received up to 30th September, 1909.

5. The Agra Municipality does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any Tender or give any reason for rejecting the same.

A. ROGERS, M.Inst., C.E.,
Secretary and Engineer.
Agra, the 1st September, 1909.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of ombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on MONDAY, 20th day of September, 1909, for the work of ing with Black Tandur Stone slabs portions of the ths of Esplanade and Wodehouse Roads and ba Causeway.

2. Form of contract, specification, etc., may be obned free of charge from the Undersigned, who on application give any further information may be required.

Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of 500 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, blic securities, and to be forfeited in case of withal of Tenders, or of refusal to sign or carry out the ntract.

Deduction at the rate of 5 per cent. to make total deposit not exceeding 10 per cent. on the tract amount will be made from the bills of the tractor whose Tender may be accepted.

The Municipal Commissioner does not bind self to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
JOSEPH HALL, M. INST. C.E., M.I. M.E., &c.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
cutive Engineer's Office,
BOMBAY, 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1909.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED on SATURDAY and MONDAY, the 1th and 13th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

CUTCH STATE RAILWAY,

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway, at Bhuj up to 12 noon on the 1st October, 1909 for the SUPPLY of 1,000 (one thousand) tons of good SEEBPORE COAL.

Conditions of contract, forms of tender, specification, etc., will be supplied on application to the Manager and Engineer, Cutch State Railway, Bhuj, on enclosing Rs. 2 (two only), in Postal stamps with the application.

All tenders to be sealed, registered, marked on the outside "Cutch State Railway Tender for Coal" and accompanied with Rs. 500 (five hundred) only earnest money in Currency Notes which will be refunded if tender is not accepted.

The acceptence of tenders will rest with the Manager and Engineer, a Cutch State Railway, Bhuj.

The right is reserved to reject any or all tenders received without assignment of any reason.

The successful tenderer will be required to execute a bond in the prescribed form which will be supplied with the conditions of contract and to complete the work tendered for within the specified period as agreed upon by the contracting parties Cutch State Railway.

(Sd.) HARIRAM MADHAVJI, L.C.E.,
For Manager and Engineer,
Cutch State Railway.
Manager and Engineer's office,
Bhuj, the 1st September, 1909.

BANK OF BOMBAY.
SAVINGS BANK

THE BANK receives DEPOSITS on the following terms :—

Sums not exceeding Rs. 1,000 in the aggregate may deposited within any one year from 1st January to t December.

Deposits may be made in the names of two or more ons and the balance made payable to one or more hem or to the survivor or survivors.

terest is allowed at the rate of THREE PER T. per annum on the minimum monthly balance, exceeding Rs. 5,000.

Copies of the Rules can be obtained on application he Bank.

J. BEGBIE,
Secretary and Treasurer.

NOTICE.

THE RETAIL PRICE of "THE BOMBAY GAZETTE," in Poona, Kirkee, &c., is 2 annas per copy.

The rates for Subscribers are unaltered, viz., Rs. 37-8 per annum or Rs. 30 per cash in advance, including delivery.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 24th August, 1909.

No. 64.—The following draft of a notification which it is proposed to issue under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), is published as required by section 42 of the said Act for the information of persons likely to be affected thereby and notice is given that the draft will be taken into consideration by the Governor in Council on or after the 1st day of October, 1909.

2. Any objection or suggestion which may be sent to the Secretary to Government, Marine Department, by any person with respect to the draft before the date fixed aforesaid will be considered by the Governor in Council.

DRAFT NOTIFICATION.

"In exercise of the powers conferred by section 24 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884 (VII of 1884), and with previous sanction of the Governor General in Council, the Governor in Council is pleased further to amend the rules under the said Act to regulate the making of surveys of Steam-ships at the Port of Bombay published in Government Notification in the Marine Department, No. 8, dated the 30th January 1888, as subsequently amended, as follows :—

For form No. 4 referred to in rule No. 6 of the said rules, the following shall be substituted, namely :—

NOTE :—This declaration must be forwarded to the Port Officer, Bombay, within fourteen days of its receipt by the owner or agent.

Form No. 4.
(*See Rule 6*)

Issued by the Govt. of Bombay in pursuance of the Indian Steam-ships Act, VII of 1884.

DECLARATION
OF
SURVEY OF A PASSENGER STEAM-SHIP.

No. of former Certificate.
Date of issue of former Certificate.

N.B.—Any person who fraudulently alters, assists in fraudulently altering, or procures to be fraudulently altered, anything contained in this declaration is guilty of a misdemeanour.

SHIP.

Name and Official Number.	Single, Twin, Triple or Quadruple Screw, or Paddle, and Registered Horse-Power.	Port of Registry.	Tonnage.	
			Gross.	Register.

Name and Address of Owner, Managing Owner or Agent.	Intended Voyage.

MASTER AND OFFICERS.

Bank,	Christian Name or Names.	Surname.	Number of Certificate.	Grade.
Master				
First Mate				
Second Mate				
First Engineer				
Second Engineer ...				

LIFE-SAVING APPLIANCES.

Number.	Description of Boats placed under Davits.	Contents of Boats, etc., in Cubic Feet.	No. of persons Boats, etc., will accommodate.	Particulars of Buoyant Apparatus.	
				Description of Apparatus.	Description of Buoyancy.
	Life-boats of Section A				
	Life-boats of Section B				
	Life-boats of Section C				
	Boats of Section D				
	Other Boats and Appliances.				
	Collapsible or other Boats				
	Rafts				
	Buoyant Apparatus capable of supporting... ...				
	Life-belts or other approved articles of equal buoyancy.				
	Life-buoys.				

NUMBER OF PASSENGERS.

—	Name of place where the passengers are carried or berthed.	Clear Cubic capacity of space if Berths are not fitted.	Number of			TOTAL.
			Persons due to space at 72 cubic feet each.	Fixed berths.	Passengers allowed.	
Third Class, Fore Cabin, or Steerage.						
Second Cabin or Intermediate.						
First Class Chief Cabin, or Saloon.						
					TOTAL ...	

MACHINERY AND BOILERS.

ENGINES.							CYLINDERS.			
Number.	Common, Compound, Triple Expansion, or Quadruple Expansion.	Surface, Common, or Non-Condensing.	Direct Acting or Geared.		Beam or Side Lever.	Year when made.	Number.	Diameter.	Length of Stroke.	
			Vertical or Horizontal.	Diagonal or Oscillating.		By whom made.		Ins.	Feet.	Ins.

BOILERS.

	No.	Whether of Steel or Iron; if partly of each, specify parts for which either metal is used.	By whom made.	Year when made.	Date when Surveyor last went inside these Boilers.	Date when Boilers were tested by hydraulic test, and pressure to which tested, and whether Boilers were then in the Ship or not.
Main.						
Donkey ...						

NOTE.—Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.—CONTINUED.

EVAPORATORS.

No.	Of what material made.	By whom made.	Year when made.	Maximum pressure of inlet steam.	Diameter of reduced orifice in reducing nozzle, if fitted.	Hydraulic Test.		
						Date when applied.	Pressure.	
							Shell.	Coils.

COVERED IN AND LOCKED UP VALVES.					STEAM PIPES.	
—	Description :— State whether Dead weight, Lever, Spring, or other Type.	By whom made.	Number on each Boiler or Evaporator.	Pressure : lbs. per square inch.	Date of hydraulic test.	Pressure applied : lbs. per square inch.
Main Boilers ...						
Donkey Boilers..						
Evaporators ...						

SURVEYOR'S REMARKS.

MISCELLANEOUS PARTICULARS.

Date of the last external examination of the bottom, and remarks (if any) relating thereto.		Date of Loadline Certificate, is it still valid ?	Date of inspection of Ship's Register.	Number of persons composing the crew.
Date.	Remarks.			

COMPASSES.

No. on board.	Date of last adjustment.	Date when ship was last swung for verification.	Name and address, or name and rating of persons giving accompanying certificate of adjustment, verification, or correctness.

DECLARATION TO BE MADE BY THE SURVEYOR.

I hereby declare :—

1. That on ——————— I completed the Inspection of (a) ——————— the Stam-ship ——————— of ——————— Official Number ———

(a) If the survey was partial, state what parts were surveyed.

2. That the hull and machinery are sufficient for the service intended and in good condition.

3. That the boats, life-saving appliances, lights, signals, compasses, safety valves and fire hose are such and in such condition as are required by the Merchant Shipping Acts.

4. That the hull, machinery and equipments will in my judgment be sufficient until (b)

(b) Insert date or dates.

5. That the load to be placed on the safety valves should not exceed the pressure in lbs. per square inch stated on page of this form, and that the safety valves have been adjusted accordingly.

6. That the vessel, as regards the hull, machinery and equipments is in my judgment fit to ply as a foreign-going passenger steamer ; within the limits of the Indian Home trade ;

7. That the vessel is in my judgment fit to carry the number of passengers stated on page of this form, provided there is no encumbrance of the space measured for passenger accommodation.

8. That the certificates of the master, mates and engineers are such as are required by the Merchant Shipping Acts.

Dated at the Port Office, Bombay,
this ——— day of ——— 190 ,
Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Port of Bombay.

As per application dated and signed by

I certify that I visited the above Steam-ship for the purpose of survey under the Act on the 190 , and that under the instruction of the Port Officer I paid extra visits on the 190 , for which extra visits at Rs. each, the sum of Rupees is now due in accordance with scale sanctioned by Government.

Engineer and Ship Surveyor to the Port of Bombay.

NOTICE.

When this declaration has been completed by the Surveyor, it is to be given to the Owner or Master, who is required by section 12 of the Indian Steam-ships Act, VII of 1884, to transmit it to the Port Officer, within "fourteen" days after the date of the receipt thereof. The same section provides that the Owner or Master shall forfeit a sum not exceeding five rupees FOR EVERY DAY that the sending of the declaration is delayed beyond the period of fourteen days above specified.

*To be filled in by the Surveyor.

*This declaration was (given) (sent by Post) to the person named opposite, by the Surveyor whose signature it bears, on the date stated opposite. } Person ———
Date ———

This declaration was received this ——— day of ——— 190 ——— } by me ———
(State whether Owner or Master.)

And transmitted to the Port Officer this ——— day of ——— 190 ——— } by me ———
(State whether Owner or Master.)

Port or Mercantile Marine Office to which the Certificate is to be sent ... ... } ———
Name and address of the person to whom the Certificate is to be delivered on application... ... } ———
State whether Owner, Agent, or Master of the Vessel ———

After the Owner or Master has signed the above receipt for this Declaration, and has filled in the name of the Port or Mercantile Marine Office to which he wishes the Certificate to be sent, he is to send the Declaration in an envelope addressed to the Port Officer, Port Office (Survey Department), Bombay.

When this Declaration has been received at the Port Office and is found satisfactory by the Local Government, and not until then, the Certificate in duplicate will be delivered through the Port Office named above, at which Office the Owner, Agent, or Master named above for that purpose must apply for it and pay the necessary fee, expenses, and forfeiture (if any) charged under the Indian Steam-ships Act, 1884."

By order of His Excellency the Honourable the Governor in Council,

R. E. ENTHOVEN,
Secretary to Government.

NOTE.—Cancel the portions of this Form that do not apply.

THE NEW "REVLUC" PINCE NEZ.

DURING the hot steamy Weather, when your Glasses persist in falling of your nose a pair of "REVLUC" FRAME fitted to your own lense will be found a great boon.
They are self-adjusting.
There is nothing to break.
They are always Horizontal.
They are the acme of comfort and very strong.
No slipping off the Nose.
Prices of Frames only, inclusive of fitting —
Nickel, Rs. 3-8. Gold, Rs. 35.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CUMMOO JAFFER SULLEMAN & Co.,
GIRGAUM, BOMBAY.

NEW and second-hand English-built CARRIAGES FOR SALE.

CARRIAGES and HORSES, let on hire.

CROCKERY, CUTLERY, GLASS WARE, for sale and on hire.

FURNITURE of the latest design for sale and on hire.

HOUSES FURNISHED with neat Furniture.

GENERAL FAMILY PENSION FUND.

ESTABLISHED 1870.

ACCUMULATED FUNDS, FIFTY-TWO LAKHS

THE objects presented to all Europeans and Anglo-Indians by this Fund are much more suited to the wants of a husband and father than those presented by Insurance Companies securing capital sums payable at death.

12, Dalhousie Square, East Calcutta.

THE HOME FOR THE AGED.
HUGHES TOWN ROAD,
(Near the Station),
SECUNDERABAD.

THIS INSTITUTION receives the Aged and Infirm Poor of both sexes, irrespective of Class, Caste, or Creed.

The Sisters Feed, Nurse, and Clothe their Poor, and attend to all their wants.

The Home is supported entirely by Voluntary Contributions.

"SPECIAL SHORT" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.

RATES. — (Cash only). First insertion :— 12 annas first 24 words. 4 annas per extra line.

Subsequent insertions :—2 annas per line.

REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

ADVANCE of Rs. 15,000 REQUIRED on mortgage of stock of a good paying business in Bombay. Prepared to pay 9 per cent. interest per annum. Amount repayable within a reasonable period. For further particulars write to "TOBACCONIST," care of this Paper.

BRIGHT AIRY ROOMS with Bathrooms available in good locality for Bachelors. Good table. Terms moderate. Apply to "HOUSEKEEPER," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Limited.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST. By Grattan Geary. Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

DRAPER.—Seeks employment as Senior Assistant or Manager in well established European firm. Several years' experience at Home and this country. Good traveller—European. young, active and sober—Willing to accept reasonable salary with commission. Replies to "Draper" care of the "Bombay Gazette' Ltd.

DO YOU WANT A FLAT, BUNGALOW OR OFFICE? We can suit you at once. Ours is a reliable European Agency.—LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

EMPLOYMENT WANTED by Supervisor with experience in P. W. D. and Railways. Apply to W. G., care of this Office.

ENGLISH—PARSI and other Ladies unable to converse freely and correctly in English are invited to correspond with "English Lady Teacher," willing to give lessons on very reasonable terms.

EUROPEAN.—With Experience with animals desires EMPLOYMENT in a Native State in any capacity : can control native and understands farming. Willing to accept reasonable salary with free quarters. Respond to "FARMER," care of the "Bombay Gazette."

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3½d. to 1s. 4⅛d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values—Due Dates, Price Rs. 8. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

FOR SALE.—A commodious and lofty upper-storied HOUSE, at Bangalore, with excellent grounds, out-offices, and stabling, having cook-boxes arranged and built in the English style, located in a healthy and quiet part of Bangalore. Any reasonable offer will be accepted. For particulars apply to No. 558, care of the "Bombay Gazette.

GUARANTEE.—"Giras and Guarantee." A Collection of Decisions, etc., on Questions regarding Giras, Wants, and their Guaranteed Rights. By L. P. Parekh Rs. 6. Apply Box No. 405, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

JOINT STOCK COMPANIES.—Proxy and Transfer Forms at Two Annas each. Special Quotations for large quantities with name of Company included. Apply at THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office.

LADY—Wiling to give LESSONS in English to Parsi ladies; anxious to converse in this language. For terms apply to "L. P," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—A Selection of Leading Cases, By W. R. H. Re, 1. Apply Box No. 404 re of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

MARRIED COUPLE.—Want unfurnished ROOM and BATHROOM, with Board, in the Fort or Apollo Bunder, Willing to pay Rs. 120 a month. Reply to "Couple" care of this paper.

MR. N. P. KHARAS writes :—Singer's Sewing Machines are proved satisfactory in all respects. They are so strong that they can hardly go out to order, and as far as the mechanical excellence is concerned they are best in the World.

MUSIC LESSONS given to children by an Experienced Pianist. Terms moderate. Apply to "Pianoforte," care of this Paper.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices :—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy ; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy ; over 12 months old, an additional rupee for each year : and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

OVERLAND "SUMMARY AND WEEKLY BUDGET."—Published Weekly (on Saturdays) in time for the English Mail. A complete rechauffe of Indian News particularly interesting to Anglo-Indians, retired or on leave. Subscription, inclusive of postage, One Sovereign or Rs. 15 per annum. Back numbers, if available, 8 annas each up to 12 months old ; over 12 months, an additional rupee for every year.

PARTNER or FINANCIER WANTED, at once, with Rs. 10,000 for a profitable business. Fair return offered. Communicate terms early to "PROFIT," care of "The Bombay Gazette," Ltd.

RAILWAY HOTEL, Bombay, Grant Road, near Moos Buildings. Give it a trial and you will never regret your visit. Board and Residence, Rs. 2 and 3 per day. Very easy terms for permanent residents, Splendid Bars, Brand new Billiard Tables, Dinner Re. 1-4-0 ; Tiffin, Re. 1-0-0 ; Breakfast As. 12. Dinner served till late hours.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorial, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

ROUNDABOUT BOMBAY. By James' Douglas, Rs. 5, Apply Box No. 408, c/o. "Bombay Gazette" Office

SPECIAL OFFER.—COMMERCIAL ENVELOPES.—"Gazette Commercial," Rs. 2-4 per thousand ; and if printed on flap, Rs. 3-12 per thousand. Samples on application at "The Bombay Gazette" Office.

THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the Office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 13A., Mission Row, Calcutta, and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette, Limited, 3 Green Street Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey." Bombay to the Bosphorous Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10, Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

TYPEWRITING.—Undertaken by an Experienced Typist. Carbon copies carefully and legibly produced. Terms very moderate, on application to "COPYIST," care of this Paper.

WANTED :—

BOARD and RESIDENCE in the Fort or Apollo Bunder, by a married couple, permanent residents easily pleased. Terms must be moderate. Please communicate with "Resident," care of "Bombay Gazette."

By a European, SITUATION as MANAGER of a shop. Young, healthy, sober and active. Eight years' experience at Home and in India. Also willing to attend customers. Good at dressing show cases and advertising. Kindly reply stating salary offered to "P.G.," care of this Paper.

IMMEDIATELY, DOCTORS for Steamers. Apply sharp to the AGENT, Bombay and Persia S. N. Coy., Ltd., 1 Ash Lane, Fort.

In September a good Commodious FLAT, on the Apollo Bunder or the Colaba Reclamation, containing 3 Bedrooms, with Bathrooms, a W.C., besides separate sitting and diningrooms and fitted with Electric Lights and Fans. Rent not to exceed Rs. 180 per mensem. Apply to HOUSEKEEPER," care of this Paper.

PUPILS for the Pianoforte ; children preferred. Rs. 10 for two lessons a week ; Rs 15 for two of a family, or in the same house. Apply to "Teacher," c/ the "Bombay Gazette".

SMALL FLAT.—Two Bedrooms with Bathrooms, Drawing and Dining Room combined. W. C., Kitchen and Godown. Willing to give reasonable rent if fitted with Electric Lights and Fans and improved sanitary arrangements. Reply at once to "R. W.," care of This Paper.

WHERE TO STORE YOUR THINGS ? with LUARD BARRINGTON and Co., the reliable European Agency for domestic wants, 109, Hornby Road, Bombay.

YOUR PIANO.—Does it need TUNING or REPAIRING ? We place the services of a thoroughly Competent Workman at your disposal. Our charges are MODERATE, and whatever we do for your Instrument, we guarantee that it will be done as well as is possible.—MARCKS & Co., Ld., AGENTS for the world-known "Bechstein" Pianos, Bombay and Poona.

MOTOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements in this Column, not exceeding one inch, will be inserted on payment of Re. 1 per insertion. "Pro rata" for extra space occupied. Replies will be sent to all Advertisers Free.

F. I. A. T.
THE NEW
12-14 H. P.
Royal Automobile Club Rating 15-6 H. P.
LIVE AXLE
F. I. A. T.

THE TOWN CAR DE LUXE OF THE SEASON.

ECONOMICAL in up-keep.
PETROL consumption 25 miles to the gallon.
RELIABLE and easy to handle.
LIGHT on tyres.
ACCURATE in constructing, accordingly accessible.

THE NEW 12-14 Horse Power
F. I. A. T.

Chassis has 4 speeds forward with reverse and is fitted with forced lubrication and all the most up-to-date improvements known in motor design.

PRICE—English list price plus cost of importation.

For detailed specification prices and all particulars apply to the

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,
THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO., LD.,
P. O. Box 195, BOMBAY. P. O. Box 298, CALCUTTA.

S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, BOMBAY.

MOTOR CARS FOR THE SEASON.

SECOND-HAND CARS FOR BUSINESS AND PLEASURE.

		Rs.
DE DION.—8 H. P. 3 seats...	... ...	1,150
Do. —9-10 H. P. 4 seats	... ...	2,600
WOLSELEY.—8 H. P. 4 seats	... ...	1,700
Do. —12-14 H. P. 7 seats...	...	3,900
Do. —6 H. P. 3 seats	... ...	1,600
Do. —12-14 H. P. 5 seats...	...	2,600
ORLEANS.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats ...	...	3,100
Do. —15 H. P. 5 seats	... ...	3400
HORBICK.—10-12 H. P. 5 seats ...	...	3,20
Do. —12-16 H. P. 5 seats ...	...	4,5
PANHARD.—15 H. P. 5 seats	... ...	3,4
De. DION.—9 H. P. 4 seats...	... ...	2
BIANCHI.—25-30 H. P. 5 seats	... ...	

REO.—18 H. P. 1907 Pattern, 5 seated, co with hood, lamps, etc. In exchang single cylinder De-Dion 1908 pattern, ed or for offers.

WANTED, Two small run about Cars of ab 6 H. P.

All above Cars complete with hood lamps, etc.

New Horbick Cars from Rs. 5,

CARS BOUGHT, SOLD AN VALUED.

Full particulars on application to Mr. WHITE. OF
S. R. PILLAI & Co.,
7-8 HUMMUM STREET, FORT,
BOMBAY.

BOMBAY CYCLE AND MOTOR AGENCY
OFFER THE FOLLOWING :—

	Rs.
2ND HAND BEISTON HUMBER.—12 H. P., 2-cylinder, double phaeton, side entrance, body hood and all accessories, shop soiled.	3,500
DARRACQ.—10-12 H. P., 2-cylinder, landaulette, to seat 2 inside and 2 outside, canopy over driver, glass screen and all accessories	4,500

REASONABLE OFFERS CONSIDERED.

BOMBAY CYCLE & MOTOR AGENCY,
HORNBY ROAD, FORT, BOMBAY.

"TOWN KIT."

FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 22-8 complete
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 15-8 Do.
FLANNEL
Suit @ Rs. 10-8 Do.

Latest
Fashion
Details

Experienced
Cutter
Employed.

Made to Order.

Apply for samples and self-measure-forms,
To
THE NEW BOMBAY TAILORING CO.,
115, Hornby Road,
Opposite York Building, FORT.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

AMUSEMENTS.

GAIETY THEATRE,

BOMBAY.

FRIDAY, SEPTEMBER 17TH, TUESDAY, SEPTEMBER 21ST.

THE SPARKLING COMEDY,

MRS. CORRINGE'S NECKLACE,

IN 3 ACTS,

IN AID OF THE

GIRLS' FRIENDLY SOCIETY

AND THE

SANATORIUM FOR CHILDREN

Under the patronage of

H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

PRICES.—Rs. 5, 4, 3, 2 & Re. 1,

Boxes, Rs. 25.

Doors open 8-30.

Commence at 9-30.

Plan at Messrs. ROSE & Co.

FOR SALE, WANTED, &c.

Daily for 1 week.—Six insertions. Re. 1 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Thrice a week.—Three insertions. Rs. 1-8 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Twice a week.—Two insertions. Rs. 1-12 per inch of 8 lines, per insertion.

Once only.—Rs. 2 per inch of 8 lines.

FOR SALE FURNITURE, consisting of Beds, Chairs, Drawers, Punkhas, Clocks, Lamps, and Gas Fittings, Double and Single Harness, Turkish Bath, Incubators and Rearers, Automatic Carpet Sweepers, Carpets, Tents, Jost Fans, Sewing Machine, Kilting Machine, Cream Separator, and many other articles on view in the Gaiety Buildings, Opposite Victoria Station.

RARE OPPORTUNITIES.

FOR SALE.—VALUABLE PROPERTIES, situated at Colaba, Fort, Byculla, Grant Road, Parel, Worlee, Cumballa Hill, Napean Sea Road, Malabar Hill, Dadar, Mahim, &c., &c., and VACANT PLOTS at different localities. For further particulars apply to—

MESSRS. S. R. BOTTLEWALLA & CO.,
18, Bank Street, Fort.

SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY,
No. 1, MARINE STREET.

AUCTION SALE of very valuable Furniture, Full sized Billiard Table, Brussel's Carpets, English Clocks, Silverware Chubb's safes, Electric Fans and Lights, etc.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna, Esquire, the Receiver in Suit No. 786 of 1909 (Laljee Thakersy, Ltd. vs. Tricumdas Dwarkadas and others), Messrs. CRAWFORD & Co. will sell by Public Auction, on THURSDAY, the 16th instant, at 1-30 p.m. (S.T.), at Hornby Road, Fort, next to English Hotel, the very valuable teakwood and blackwood drawingroom, bedroom and office room furniture, made to order by Wimbridge, Roberts, Breslaar, Deoji Canji and others, full-sized slate billiard table by Thurston, with balls, cues, electric lamp complete, very rich Brussel's carpets, Chubb's safes on stands, English clocks by James McCabe, and other makers, silver ware, swords, guns, bicycles, etc.

Full particulars will appear hereafter. Catalogues will be published and the property will be on view 4 days before the sale.

CRAWFORD & Co.

Bombay, 9th September, 1909.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
AUCTIONS AND COMMISSION AGENTS
21, MEADOW STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

SALE OF IMMOVEABLE PROPERTIES,
situate at Marutti Street or Hanuman Lane within the Fort and at Khetwadi Road, out of Fort, Bombay.

ler instructions from and by order of the Mort s and on account and at the risk of Bejonji jibhoy Ghadiali, the Mortgagor, and of the other concerning in the Mortgage hereafter mentioned SORABJI COWASJI & Co., Auctioneers, will the following days and time, the undermentioned moveable properties by Public Auction at the spective premises, in pursuance and exercise of the wer of sale contained in the Indenture of Mortgage d further changes, respectively, dated the 30th day June 1905, the 4th of day July 1906, and the 31st f July 1906, and made between Bejonji Dhunjibhoy i, the Mortgagor, of the first part, Bai Pirojbai, of Ardeshir Jamshedji Tharawalla, of the second Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta (since deceased), third part, and the Mortgagees of the fourth

LOT No. 1.

o be sold at 5 p.m. (S.T.) THIS DAY, THURSDAY the 9th day of September, 1909, on the premises.

KHETWADI PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Pension and Tax Tenure but since redeemed from the payment of any Tax together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon and consisting of two compartments situate lying and being at Khetwadi, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement square yards or thereabouts and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Cursetji Sethna, on or towards the West and South by property of Runchoddas and on or towards the North by the Second Parsi Wada Street, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under D Ward No. 1714, and Street No. 3, Second Parsi Wada Street, and were formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Bai Maneckbai, wife of Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta, and are now in that of the tenants of the Mortgagor.

LOT No. 2.

To be sold at 5 p.m. on WEDNESDAY, the 15th day of September, 1909, on the premises.

MARUTTI STREET PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground of the Quit and Ground Rent Tenure, together with the messuage, tenement or dwellinghouse standing thereon, situate lying and being at Marutti Street, also known as Hanuman Lane within the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 75 square yards or thereabouts and Registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue under Old No. 439, New No. 5468, Old Survey No. 773 and New Survey No. 9184, and bounded as follows: That is to say, on or towards the East by the property of Kesowji Meghji, on or towards the West by the property of Bomanji Nusserwanji Vimadalal, on or towards the South by a gully and beyond that by a Hindu Temple and on or towards the North by the Marutti Street aforesaid, which said premises are assessed by the Collector of Municipal Rates and Taxes under A Ward No. 2456, and Street No. 79, Marutti Street and formerly in the occupation of the tenants of Maneckbai, wife of Dhunjibhoy Nanabhoy Mehta, and now those of the Mortgagor.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to Messrs. Pestanjee, Rustim, Kola and Co., Solicitors, for the Mortgagees at No. 79, Medows Street, Fort, or to the undersigned.

SORAJEE COWASJEE & Co.,
Auctioneers.

Bombay, 9th September 1909.

TO ASTHMA SUFFERERS

Instant Relief in Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup & Whooping Cough by the use of POTTER'S ASTHMA CURE, in 1/- Tins (English Price). Sold everywhere. For Free Sample send Postcard to POTTER & CLARKE, LTD., Artillery Lane, London, E. Mention this Paper. May be obtained of all Chemists.

INSTANT RELIEF.

Agents:—H. TREACHER & Co,
BOMBAY & POONA.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Beds, Library Frames, Sofas, Chairs of latest Designs, made and supplied.—Chuckla, No. 6.

COMMERCIAL NEWS.

LONDON MARKETS.

LONDON, 7TH SEPT. 09.] [BOMBAY, 8TH SEPT. 09.

FINANCIAL.

	Rates.	Plus.	Minus.
2½ per cent. Consols	83 13-16		3/16
3 do. Rentes	98 1/2	unchgd	
3½ do. Sterling Loan ...	97 3/4		1/4
3½ do. Govt Securities ...	62 13/16	unchgd	
*Bar Silver in London ...	23 3/4		1/16
do. do. 2 months' hence	23 3/4		1/16
Silver in New York	51 1/2	unchgd	
Exchange on London at Paris ...	25·15 1/2	unchgd	
do. do. do. Berlin ...	20·43	1/2	
do. do. do. New York.	4·86 3/8	unchgd	
Discount Bank of England Rate.	2 1/2	Since 1st April.	
do Short London Bills 3 months' sight.	1 1/2	1/16	
do. Indian Bank Bills 6 months' sight ...	2 3/8	unchgd	
do. 3 months' Fine Trade Bills ...	2 1/8	unchgd	
do. 6 months' Fine Trade Bills	2 7/8	unchgd	
Interest Day-to-day Loans ...	5/8	unchgd	
do 7-day Market Loans ...	1	1/8	
Bar Gold (per oz.) ...	77/10 3/8	3/8	

Exchange on India, 30 days' sight (Bank's buying rate) 1s. 3 25-32d. unchgd.

a Closing Tone of Silver—Quiet.

COTTON.

LIVERPOOL:—

Spots	Fair demand, firm.
Futures	Steady.
East Indian	Quiet.
Manchester	Firm.
Total Sales	12,000 bales.
Sold on Speculation and for Export	3,000 ,,
Imports	......
Mid-Americans	6·95—05
Egyptian F. G. F. Brown ...	9 13-16 + 1-16

*Called 3,000

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·73	6·71	6·72	6·72	
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May**	**May-June**
6·73	6·74	6·75	6·75	6·75
—01	unchgd	—01	—01	—01

New York:—

Receipts at U. S. Ports	57,000 Bales.
Do. do. last year	60,000 ,,
Exports to Great Britain ...	1,000 ,,
Do to Continent	20,000 ,,

Spot Cotton—13 00 + 15

Futures—Month of Oct. 12·61 + 11 } Advanced early on foreign buying and declined later partially under realizing.
Do. do. Dec. 12·70 + 11 }

New Orleans:—

Spot Cotton—12 1-2 + 1-16
Futures—Month of Oct. 12·54 + 13
Do. do. Dec. 12·63 + 13
Closing Tone of Spot—Steady.

WHEAT.

White Choice Karachi C. I. F.—39—Sept.-Oct.—London—Sellers.
Tone of Wheat.—Quiet.

SOUTH AMERICAN.

Rozario Santa Fe.—62lbs.—36 Jan.-Feb.—Sellers—Steady.

AUSTRALIAN.

South Australian.—40 1-2 Sept.-Oct.—Sellers—Steady.

SEEDS.

Rapeseed—

Brown Cawnpore—39 3-8 Sept.-Oct.—Antwerp—Done.
Tone of Rapeseed—Firm.

Linseed:—

Bombay, per 416 lbs., ex-ship 49 5-8 Sept.-Oct.—Havre—Buyers.
Tone of Linseed.—Firmer.
Linseed Argentine La Plata 47—Sept.-October—Antp—Sellers.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Coffee:—

In New York Fair Rio (No. 7 quality).—7 1-4 unchgd.

Sugar:—

German granulated sugar, double bags, C. and F. India 13s. 4½d.
Months of Shipment—November-December.—Sellers.
Tone of Sugar—Quiet but steady.

Rubber:—

Para Rubber, 8s. 1d.—Nominal.

Arrivals:—

"Liebenfels," "R. Rubattino."

BOMBAY MARKETS.

WEDNESDAY EVENING.] [8TH SEPT. 1909.

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importer.
1 Box Sov.	Rs. 3,900	Melbourne..	Wassomall Assomall & Co.
1 Box Gold Bullions.	75,651	Freemantle.	Mercantile Bank.
2 Boxes Gold Bullions.	1,51,488	Freemantle	National Bank.
2 Boxes Silver Dollars.	5,016	Aden	O. Heerjee.

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER BY RAIL on 6th September 1909.

By	Bars.	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway	26	30,613
B. B. & C.I. Railway	41	47,921

FINANCIAL.

Bank Rates—

Bank of England ... 2½ per cent.	from	1st April.
Bank of Bengal ... 3 per cent.	,,	1st July.
Bank of Bombay ... 3 per cent.	,,	15th July.
Bank of Madras ... 4 per cent.	,,	20th July

Money:—

The Bank of Madras cash balance is Rs. 1 3-4 lacs up. Its official rate of interest is unchanged at 4 per cent. per annum.

Exchange:—

The exchange market is steady. Rates are 1s. 3 7-8d. for Telegraphic Transfers as well as Bank Demand, and 1s. 4d. for 3 months' sight Credit Bills. Being Council Bill day, there was very little doing. Far Eastern rates are lower as under in consequence of the decline in silver.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	1s. 3 7-8d.
Demand Draft	1s. 3 7-8d.
Credits—3 months' sight ...	1s. 4d.
Do 6 months' sight ...	1s. 4 1-8d. to 1s. 4 5-32d.
Do 3 months' sight—Francs	168
Do 3 months' sight—Marks	137
Hongkong—30 days' sight ...	130 1-2
Yokohama—30 days' sight ...	152 3/4
Shanghai—30 days' sight ...	173 3-4

Government Paper:—

This market opened at 94 3-4 for the settlement on 30th September, and was maintained at that level throughout the day. Ready Paper was quoted at a premium of 1-8 per cent. A small business only has been done to-day. The opening rates in Calcutta were reported as 95 for ready and 94 13-16 one month's forward delivery.

We quote:—

Cash ... Rs. 94-14 } Steady.
1st Settlement ... ,, 94-12 }

Bullion:—

Reuter advices a decline of 1-16d. in Silver in London, the quotations now being 23 13-16 for ready as well as 2 months' forward delivery. Private telegrams stated that China was seller at 1-16d. higher, and that the market closed quiet but steady. The New York rate gave way 1-8 cent at 51 1-2. Our local market opened at 60-15, ex-duty for ready as well as October delivery, and was unchanged thereat throughout the day. The November settlement kept one anna higher. A trifling business has been booked to-day.

The following are the prices for Gold Bars:—

		Rs.	a.	p.
English Bar Gold ...		24	3	0
Australian Bar Gold ...		24	2	0
Bombay Bar Gold ...		24	1	0
English Shield Sovereigns ...		15	7	0
English Dragon Sovereigns ...		15	1	6
Silver ex Duty—Ready		60	15	0a
Ditto	1st Settlement	60	15	0a
Ditto	2nd Settlement	61	0	0a

a Quiet.

COTTON.

Market Report:—

The market opened firm with prices almost unchanged. There has been a moderate demand by exporters, and sellers being attracted by the rates offering a fair business was put through in most descriptions. At Colaba, owing to pressure to sell and and buyers withdrawing, rates were easier and close Re 1 to Rs. 2 lower as under:—

NEW CROP.

QUOTATIONS:—

	Rs.	Delivery.
Fine M. G. Broach	284	Mar. 1910
Good M. G. Broach	269 1-2	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Nagpur-Kampti ...	252-3	Jan. 1910
Fine M. G. Damangaum-Pulgaon	244	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Khangaum-Akola ...	242	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Amraoti	242	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Muttia	230	,, ,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ...	222	,, ,,
Fine, M. G. Khandeish ...	231	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	221	,, ,,
Fine M. G. Bengals	231	Dec. 1909.
Fine M. G. Bengals	246	Nov. 1909.
F. G. H. G. Bengals	205¼	Jan. 1910.

Liverpool Opener:—

Opening Tone	Quiet.
Estimated Sales	10,000 bales.
Total Imports	Nil

Future Delivery Prices:—

Sept.-Oct.	Oct.-Nov.	Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	
6·71	6·71	6·71	6·71	
—02	—01	—01	—01	
Jan.-Feb.	**Feb.-Mar.**	**Mar.-Apl.**	**Apl.-May.**	**May-June.**
6·73	6·73	6·74	6·74	6·74
unchgd	—01	—01	—01	—01

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

Linseed:—

The market is firm in sympathy with the better advices from the home markets.

We quote:—

Ready	Rs. 8 9 0	B. T.
Sept.-Oct. ...	Rs. 9 1 0	R. T.

RAPESEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready Brown Kutni ...	Rs. 6 9 0	B. T.
Ready Yellow Gujarat ...	,, 7 5 0	,,
Ready Yellow Cawnpore ...	,, 7 2 0	,,
Brown Delhi, April-May ...	,, 7 1 0	R. T.

GINGELLYSEED:—

Bold White 85 per cent.	Rs. 43 0 0	Nov.-Dec.
White Khandeish ...	,, 48 0 0	September

Tone,—Steadier.

Poppyseed:—

September ... ... Rs. 9 8 0 R. T.
Tone—Quiet.

Castorseed:—

Ready	Rs. 33 12 0	
Sept.-Oct.	Rs. 6 14 6	R. T.

Tone—Steady.

Cottonseed:—

Ready ... ... Rs. 23 8 0
Tone—Quiet but steady.

Mowraseed:—

Sept.Oct. ... ... Rs. 5 15 0 R. T.
Tone.—Steady.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet with little doing.

We quote:—

White Delhi, Sept. ...	Rs. 6 1 0	R.T.
White-Delhi, April-May ...	,, 5 5 0	,,
White Pessi, . Sept. ...	,, 6 1 0	,,

THE SHARE MARKET.

Banks:—	
Bombay	1,447 1-2
India	62 1-2
Indian Specie	52 1-2
Bombay Merchants' Bank ...	1 prem.
Mills:—	
David	415
Manockji Petit	3,457 1-2 Oct.
Fazulbhai Mills	227 1-2
Sholapur Mill	4,360
Presses:—	
New Berar	527 1-2
New Mofussil	775
Miscellaneous:—	
Badham Pile & Co ...	129
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Ordinary	86
Bombay E. S. & T. Co. Preference	149
Colaba Land and Mill ...	1,152 1-2
Bombay Burmah Old issues ...	435
Bombay Burmah new issue ...	430
Railways:—	
Ahmedabad-Prantej ...	590
Tapti-Valley	425

RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of Cotton and Produce into Bombay during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. yesterday:—

Cotton	338 bales.
Wheat	3,925 cwts.
Linseed	2,078 ,,
Rapeseed	138 ,,
Gingellyseed	108 ,,
Poppyseed	nil
Groundnuts	167 ,,
Castorseed	1,219 ,,
Rice	45,611 ,,
Myrabollams	24 ,,
Cottonseed	6,060 ,,
Mowraseed	1,300 ,,
Gram	339 ,,
Joowar	8 ,,
Maize	nil

London Quotations.

The following are the Indian Gold Mines quotations received by special cablegram, dated London, 8th September:—

Mines.	Share.	Paidup	Buyers.	Sellers.
Anantapur Gold ...	£1	0s.	£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Balaghat (Ord) ...	£1	7s. 6d.	£0 5 6	£0 6 6
Balaghat (Pref) ...	£10	...	£0 10 6	£0 12 0
Champion Reefs ...	2s. 6d.	2s. 6d.	£0 10 0	£0 11 0
Hosur Gold	£1	15s. 4d	Nil	£0 0 3
Dec. G. F. Dev ...	£1	5s. 0d.	Nil	£0 0 3
Dhar. Gold Mines.	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 6
Dharwar Reefs ...	£1	£1	£0 1 6	£0 2 9
G. F. Mysore	£1	£1	£0 0 6	£0 1 0
Glenrock, Ind	10s.	9s. 9d.	Nil	Nil
G. F. Dharwar ...	£1	£1	£0 0 3	£0 0 9
Hutti	£1	£1	£0 11 3	£0 13 9
Hyderabad Dec ...	£3	£3	£1 16 3	£2 1 3
Kempinkte New ...	5s.	5s.	£0 0 3	£0 0 6
Mysore Gold	10s.	10s.	£5 2 6	£5 7 6
Mysore Reef Ord..	£1	£1	£0 0 4	£0 1 2
Mysore West	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
Mysore Wynaad ...	£1	19s.	£0 0 9	£0 1 6
N Anantapur			£0 9 3	£0 10 9
Nundydroog	10s.	10s.	£1 6 6	£1 7 6
Ooregum (Ord) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 2 6	£1 5 0
Ooregum (Pref) ...	10s.	10s.	£1 12 6	£1 15 0
Burma Ruby Ms ...	£1	12s.	£0 7 0	£0 8 0
Burma Oil (Ord) ...			£4 15 0	£4 17 6
Sangli Mines Ld ...	£1	1s.	Nil	Nil
D N Mysore Mang.	£1	£1	Nil	Nil
New Shimoga G.F.		12s. 6d	£0 4 0	£0 7 0

THE BANK OF BURMA.

The Bank of Burma has received the following letter from its auditors, regarding the Madras Branch:—"For your satisfaction we beg to report that we have examined the securities of the Madras Branch as at 31st August, 1909, consisting of properties of the Bank, securities for loans, and over drafts, as also securities deposited for safe custody and have found same to be in order. We have also counted the cash and found same to be correct.—Yours faithfully, (Sd.) FRASER and ROSS, Chartered Accountants."

LUXURY FOR THE SKIN.

"THE ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP," pleasant to use and whitens and softens the skin, writes Lady Constance Howard, Countess of Westmeath says: "It gives much satisfaction." The ALBION MILK and SULPHUR SOAP is a highly agreeable and beneficial luxury for the Toilet Bath and Nursery and leaves the skin in a pure refreshed and healthy condition. Delicately perfumed. Chemists, Grocers, etc., sell it.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE Charge for Announcement of BIRTHS MARRIAGES, DEATHS, and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender is Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

INDIA.

BIRTHS.

BRAYBROOKE—September 3, at Agra, the wife of A. T Braybrooke, U. P. Irrigation, of a daughter.

STREET—September 6, at Masonville, Madras, N. C., the wife of Charles Street, of a daughter.

DEATHS.

DEATKER—August 27, at Naini Tal, from cerebral embolism, Honorine Elizabeth Lionella, aged 55 years, widow of the late John Fredrick Deatker.

WILKS—September 3, at her residence, Belle Vue, Landour, Mrs. Ellen Wilks, wife of the late Capt. J. Wilks, Retired List, aged 58 years.

H. T. BINKS,
UNDERTAKER
AND
MONUMENTAL SCULPTOR,
Byculla Bridge, Byculla, Bombay.
TELEPHONE NO. 247.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rise, 6h. 24m.; Sun set, 6h. 47m.; High water 8-11m., 7-45a.; Low water, 0-38m., 2-28a.

Bombay Corporation, 3 40 p.m.

Golf, 4th "Forty-twa" Competition.

Maxim: "Deserve success and you shall command it."

THE WEEK'S CALENDAR.

Friday, September 10.—P. and O. s.s. "Himalaya" with the English mails of 27th ultimo due to arrive at 5 a.m. Arrival of General O'Moore Creagh, new Commander-in-Chief, per mail steamer. Bombay City Police Quadrille Party, Town Hall, 9-30 p.m. Sun rise 6h. 25m.; Sun set, 6h. 46m.; High water, 9-17m.; 8-59a. Low water, 1-56m., 32-7a.

Saturday, September 11.—Cricket: Bombay Gymkhana vs. Ahmednagar, Gymkhana ground. Harwood League Football: Gloucesters vs. Commercial Gymkhana. The Independent Order of Rechabites: A public lecture on "Alcohol," the G. I. P. Railway Institute, Parel, 9 p.m. (S. T.). Sun rise, 6h. 25m., 6h. 45m.; High water 10-1m., 9-53a.; Low water, 2-53m., 4-7a.

Sunday, September 12.—Sun rise, 6h. 26m.; Sun set, 6h. 45m.; High water, 10-31m., 10-25a.; Low water, 3-4m., 4-39a.

"MRS. GORRINGE'S NECKLACE."—We are asked to say that at the amateur performances of "Mrs. Gorringe's Necklace" at the Gaiety Theatre, Bombay, on Friday, the 17th and Tuesday the 21st instant, nurses in uniform will be admitted to the front stalls at Rs. 4 and to the stalls at Rs. 3. Seats may be booked at Messrs. Rose and Co's.

RATANSI MULJI CHARITABLE DISPENSARY, FORT.—During August the number of Hindu patients that were treated in this dispensary was 3,147. Among them the number of new admission was 676, classified as follows:—Bhattias 109, Vanias 102, Brahmins 81, Lohanas 88 and other castes 296. The average daily attendance was 101.

NEW DEWAN OF THE SEROHI STATE.—Consequent on the retirement of Mr. Melapchand Anandchand from the office of Dewan of the Serohi State, Mr. Jivanlal Pranjivandas Lakhia, a former City Magistrate and retired Deputy Collector of Surat, has been appointed in his place on a monthly salary of Rs. 450. Mr. Melapchand, who is also a resident of Surat, was presented on his retirement with a dress of honour, etc., from the State.

KHURSHEDJI RUSTOMJI CAMA MEMORIAL.—At the invitation of Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., Mr. Bomonji Dinshaw Petit, Mr. Merwanji Muncherji Cama, Mr. Newroji Jehangir Gamadia, and Khan Bahadur D. R. Chichgar, a meeting of the Parsi friends and admirers of the late Mr. K. R. Cama has been called on Thursday the 16th instant., in the Sir Jamsetjee Institution Building, for the purpose of considering what steps should be taken to perpetuate his memory.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Ceylon, Singapore, China, Japan and Australia per s. s. "Salazie" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m., to-morrow, the 10th instant.—Parcel mail for Netherlands, India, closes at the New General Post Office at 5-30 p. m. the same day.—Mails consisting of superscribed correspondence for Singapore, China, and Japan per s. s. "Totomi Maru," will be closed at the General Post Office at 2 p. m., to-morrow, the 10th instant.—Parcel mail for Japan closes at the New General Post Office at 1 p. m. the same day.

MEETING OF PARSI JUSTICES.—A meeting of Parsi Justices of the Peace for the town of Bombay, will be held in the Sir Jamsetjee Institution Building on the 15th instant for the purpose of electing a delegate of the Parsi Chief Matrimonial Court in the room of Mr. K. R. Kama, deceased. Sir Jamsetjee Jejeebhoy, Bart., who has called the meeting, will subsequently submit to Government the name of the gentleman whom a majority of the Justices present at the meeting may recommend for appointment to the vacant office. There are already two candidates for the vacancy, Mr. Byramjee R. B. Jeejeebhoy and Mr. Sorabji Edulji Warden, and the election is expected to be a closely, contested one.

THE SLAUGHTER OF COWS.

Petition to the Viceroy.

Mr. K. S. Jussawalla, of Marble Rocks, Jubbulpore, has addressed a memorial to the Governor-General in Council, in which he says:—

The evils of slaughtering cows being admitted on all hands, your memorialist respectfully leaves the large question of a total prohibition thereof all over the country by means of legislative enactment for the consideration of your Excellency's Government. Your memorialist feels that without such enactment it is not within the power of Government to prevent such slaughter throughout the country He does not, therefore, wish to press that question any further, though he hopes that considering its vital importance to the peoples of this country, Government will be pleased to take it up earnestly and legislate so as to bring about a total prohibition of such slaughter.

But of the aggregate number of cows slaughtered all over the country for food a very large proportion, being not less than 146,000, are killed for the food of the British soldiers, of these only an infinitesimal portion can be old and past breeding, as their flesh would be hardly fit for human food. By far the largest number of those thus daily slaughtered are young, healthy heifers or young cows in full bearing. Your memorialist does not desire to weary your Excellency with any abstruse calculations of the numbers of their progeny even in the second or third generation, and of the quantities of dairy produce from them if they were not thus cut off in their prime and were allowed to multiply. It would require no great stretch of imagination to realize the gravity and enormity of the injury inflicted on this country even by this one demand for the massacre of these useful innocents. As already stated, your memorialest does not wish to deprive the British soldier of his beef any need more than of his beer. What, however, he does most respectfully urge is that beef need not and should not be drawn from the female when the want can be supplied better and with far less injury to the community at large through beef drawn from Australian sources.. At present no bullocks are raised in this country expressly for purposes of food and, therefore, and also because cows are cheaper than bullocks, it is only diseased or old and worn-out bullocks, past work or those fatally injured that are slaughtered for food and served up along with doubtless cow's flesh as rations for the soldiers. If Government were to issue peremptory orders, as it is within their power to do so, forbidding the slaughter of cows for soldiers' food, the bullocks thus produced in increasing members will not be more than sufficient for agricultural purposes.

THE WEATHER.

[BY TELEGRAPH.]

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The depression over Gujarat yesterday has moved northwards and has given moderate rain in its neighbourhood and caused high winds and rough seas off the Kathiawar Coast. Rainfall has been nearly general in Rajputana, Gujarat and the Konkan and local in the Peninsula and south of Bangalore. A few falls are reported from Lower Burma and the Punjab. Rajkot and Mount Abu had two inches; Udaipur, Dwarka, Surat, and Montgomery, one and a half; Veraval and Ajmere, one; and Madura, one and a half. A depression appears to be forming in the South of the Bay. The temperature remains low in Kashmir, but is now nearly normal in the Punjab and Rajputana.

The forecast gives the rainfall as likely to increase in Rajputana, the south of the Punjab and the South Madras Coast.

A slight earthquake was recorded in Simla yesterday at 21 hours 1min. The origin was about 400 miles distant and lay probably in some northerly direction.

STORM SIGNAL.

The following weather telegram was received by the Port Officer, Bombay, from the Meteorological Department., Simla, yesterday:—

"Storm Signal. Centre of disturbance now over North Gujarat not likely to pass into sea, but is probably giving moderate to high winds some distance from the Coast."

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla	Esplanade	Fort	Colaba.
	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts	In Cts
Previously registered	78·61	74·69	86·47	61·58
Wednesday, 8th Sept.	1·07	0·70	0·64	0·71
Total	79·68	75.39	87·11	62·29
Same date last year	65·89	62·83	62·30	47·12

CUMBALLA HILL.
MESSRS. KEMP & Co., Ld.
September 8.
Rainfall up to 8 a. m.

Station.	Last 24 hours.	Total to date.	Corpdg. Total 1907.	Corpdg. Total 1908.
	In. cts.	In. cts.	In. cts.	In cts.
Cumballa Hill ...	1·20	74·31	89·60	58·17

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT FOR THE 8TH SEPTEMBER.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Wednesday, the 8th September, 1909, giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are moderately to heavily clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Temperature has risen but is still in defect during the day in the south-west and the central Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Skies are clear o lightly clouded. The air contains the average amount of moisture and temperature is normal.

Sind and Rajputana.—Rainfall has been general; Bikaner has received 0·27", Jaipur 0·25", Ajmer 1·20" and Kotah 0·13". Skies are lightly clouded in lower Sind and moderately to heavily clouded elsewhere. Humidity is normal in Sind but in excess in Rajputana. Maximum temperature is in defect in Rajputana, the deficiency at Bikaner amounting to 17° and in excess at Karachi; the minimum is nearly normal over the whole division.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—General rain fallen; Deesa has had 0·58", Ahmedabad 0·61", Surat 1·40", Bhavnagar Para 0·57", Rajkot 2·07", Veraval 1·52" (?) and Dwarka 1·41", Neemuch 0·29" and Indore 0·14". Skies are lightly clouded in West Central India and heavily clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Day temperature is in defect in Gujarat and Kathiawar; night temperature is everywhere normal.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal or in defect and temperature is normal.

The Konkan.—Rainfall has been general; Bambay has had 0·71", Ratnagiri 0·64", Mormagao 0·18" and Karwar 0·30". Skies are heavily clouded at Bombay but lightly to moderately clouded elsewhere. The moisture in the air and temperature are equal to the average.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Sholapur reports a light fall of rain. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded. Humidity is normal. Maximum temperature is generally in defect, the minimum is normal.

General Remarks.—General rain has fallen on the West Coast, Gujarat, Kathiawar, West Central India and Rajputana. Rainfall has been local in Mysore and south-east Madras. Over the rest of the reporting area precipitation has been insignificant. Cloud has increased in the Punjab. The depression over Gujarat has moved slightly northward and covers more area than yesterday, having extended into the west Rajputana. It is unchanged in intensity and has again caused fairly heavy showers in Kathiawar.

Nearly general rain is probable in Gujarat, Kathiawar and Rajputana and local rain on the West Coast. A few showers may occur in south-east Madras and in the Punjab.

N. LESLIE,
Meteorologist, Bombay.

ARRIVALS.

Per s.s. "Himalaya," Sept. 10.

THE P. and O. Co.'s steamer "Himalaya," which is expected to arrive in Bombay harbour to-morrow, brings the following passengers:—

FROM LONDON.

Blackburn, Mrs T
Blackburn, Master E
Bultcel, Capt and Mrs and child
Brown, Mr W M
Bhedwar, Mrs J P
Davies, Mr J C
Edwards, Miss J
Hateley, Mrs T L and 2 infants
Hunt, Miss E E
Hyde, Mr H Gregory
Hyde, Mrs
Hodgson, Mr J B
Ingmife, Miss E M
Ireland, Mrs
Kelly, C B, Genl F H
Mitchell, Mr F
Miles, Mr W
Nicholson, Sir F W
Pickering, Mr A C
Roddo, Mr J
Ryan, Miss
Taylor, Mrs J and child
Wood, Mr S C G
Ward, Miss D

FROM MARSEILLES.

Arthur, Capt L N
Barry, Capt W T
Brown, Mr W A Haig
Ballingal, Capt H N
Bell, Major H M
Billimoria, Mr and Mrs D H
Creagh, Genl Sir O Moore
Campbell, Capt J H
Clark, Dr O F
Currimbhoy, Mr F
Currimbhoy, Mr G H
Caldecott, Lt O A
Damians, Mr N
Eckford, Capt A B
Edargee, Mr P
Ford, Mrs G A
Hall, Mr H C
Hamilton, Major J A
Hassein, Mr A
Howlett, Lt A W
Jehangir, Sir Cowasjee
Jehangir, Lady
Jehangir, Mr Cowasji
Khan, Mr G A
Lindsay, Capt A B
London, Lt-Col J A
Mitchell, Comdr
Mein, Mr C H
Nightingale, Rev A E
Nightingale, Mrs child and 2 infants
Okeefe, Col W
Paleologue, Major W C
Pearse, Col J L
Pearce, Col J L
Rimington, Mr F C
Street, Mr and Mrs H A
Stuart, Mr C H
Stewart, Mrs T P
Two Staff Officer
Wilson, Major M R H
Walsh, Dr J H
Young, Mr R

FROM BRINDISI.

Anderson, Capt M H
Cockburn, Col W F
Heath, Col G M
Rawson, Mr F

FROM PORT SAID.—Mouldley, Mr F L

FOR KARACHI.

Brett, Mr F L F
Craft, Mr H A
Davis, Mr J E
Hago, Mr Edwin J
Lindsay, Capt F S
MacMahon, Mr G D R
Price, Major N W
Quin, Mr N W

FOR YOKOHAMA.—Wilkinson, Mr H.

GOVERNMENT RESOLUTION ON TODDY.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—In your issue of to-day Mr. Dantra's letter leads me to say unhesitatingly that all the views of Mr. Dantra on Toddy and the Abkari laws ought to be commended by all who take interest in the toddy-drinking poor people all over the city, to the sober consideration of the Government. Mr. Dantra has proved to the hilt that toddy is not only a harmless beverage, but that it also possesses therapeutical properties and it has proved in several instances a curative agent when other drugs failed. Of course under these high pressure times, in a fiscal point of view, it would be hard for the Government to sacrifice a portion of their annual revenue, but considering the immense benefit to the toddy-drinking poor, thousands of human beings, in point of health and thrift, any step by the Government in-conformity with the practical hints of Mr. Dantra to amend the Abkari Act, particularly as regards the withdrawal of restrictions imposed on toddy, which prohibit its free consumption by the poor as they did, before the Abkari Act came into force, would unquestionably go to show that it would be one of the many blessings the British Government has time to time conferred on the people and would thereby teach the raw silly ardent Indians that it is only in the British Raj that one would meet with all the wants necessary for human comfort, and that it is sheer folly to defy the parental authority of the British Government by resorting to vile and diabolical deeds which characterised the potentates who once swept over the Indian plains and swayed the sceptre with palpable inhumanity and brutality. I would rather suggest the Government to recoup any deficit, if there be any, by enhancing the rate of duty, "pro tanto" on the spirit imported, as well as locally manufactured as it is inordinate use by the natives, as is generally the case, despite the wholesome advice to consume it normally, has proved a bane to the poor and a cause of ruin to many Bacchanalians. The distribution of honours and advancement of the educated class to higher posts appease the few former who gloat over their earthly gains and pamper the latter who pose as the directors of all mundane affairs. The general good the Government could only do by sacrificing a little and thus restore rural felicity to the thousands who find health and peace in the bout filled sparkling long juice of the palm and date trees.—Yours, etc.,

A. C. BHANDUPVALA.

HIGH COURT.—SEPT. 9.

(Before the Hon. CHIEF JUSTICE and the Hon. MR. JUSTICE BATCHELOR)

Appeals for Hearing and Final Disposal.

67-08 Payne and Co Abdool Latif H M Ibrahim Jitekar and others vs Mahomed Hassum bin Shaik Ahmed Makba and others F P Pavri S and J Mirza M and M Captain and V Little and Co part heard.

69-08 Bhaishanker K and G Jabar bin Mahomed bin Sani vs Makbil bin Abdul Rehman Jakar Payne and Co.

71-08 Unwalla and P Tricumlal Jugjivan vs Bai Maneckbai widow M B Chothia.

2-09 Mulla and M. Keshowji Devkaran vs Bai Kossur widow and others Thakerdas and Co.

3-09 Tyabji D and Co Lalbhoy Chunilal the firm vs Kapadia Bros the firm Mulla and M.

6-09 Ardesher H D and Co Byramji Jehangirji vs Cooverbai widow Wadia G and Co.

18 09 Madhowji K and Co Dayaldas Damoder vs Walji Soonderji and others Dickshit D and S.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Cause.

709-09 Thakerdas and Co Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Knight and others vs The Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay and others Crawford B and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE DAVAR.)

For Consent Decree.

605-07 Mulla and M Mohsin bin Murbarak vs Ranchorlal Girdharlal and others M R Vakil Mulla and M.

For Dismissal.

231-07 Jehangir M and S Pirozsha N Dalal vs Ardeshir N Dalal.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

322-08 Mulla and M Kapadia Bros a firm and other vs. Lalbhoy Mohunlal and others part heard.

799-09 Raghavaya B and N Pandurang Vishnu Abyan vs Bhaichand Talakchand Taveri Tyabji D and Co Edgelow G W and Co part heard.

For Further Directions and Costs on Commissioner's Report.

22-05 Payne and Co Bapoolal Laloobhoy vs Dayaram Harjivean and other Bhaisbanker K and G.

Long Causes.

435-09 Tyabji D and Co Deepchand Balchand and another vs Gungabissan Girdharilal. Part heard.

331-07 Smithsm B and Co Mulla and M D Noronha vs Viscount de Wrem and others.

Commercial Cause.

899-08 Crawford B and Co Norman Macbeth and another vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy. Thakordas and Co.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE MACLEOD).

Summary Suits for Hearing in Chambers.

628-09 Bhaisanker K and G Hemchand Goolabchand vs Dayabhoy Chokalal Vakil Ardeshir H D and Co.

629-09 Bhaisanker K and G Valji Kapoorchand vs Dayabhoy Chokalal Vakil Ardeshir H D and Co.

687-09 Edgelow G W and Co Bomanji D H Jeejibhoy vs B Ladooram a firm.

713-09 Crawford B and Co The Bank of Bombay vs Mahomed Nansey Khairay and others.

For Decree Absolute.

128-09 Little and Co Arthur Charles Rumboll vs Arthur Marcus Morbe Cleeke Craigie L and C.

Reference Under Land Acquisition Act 1 of 1894.

39-08 Little and Co. In re Land Acq. Act 1 of 1894 and in re cause in the matter of Govt vs Nurudin Shaik Adam and another Nanu H & Co. Bicknell M and R Little and Co.

40-08 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act I of 1894 and in re cause in the matter of Govt vs Sukhanand Gurmukhrai and another Bicknell M and R Little and Co.

41-08 Little and Co. In re Land Acq Act I of 1894 and in re cause in the matter of Govt vs Lullockchand Hukumchand Mulla and M Little and Co.

For Hearing Exceptions on the Commissioner's Report.

581-06 Ghandy Pranjivandas Shivlal and others vs Haji Pateh Mahomed Rahimtoola Mulla and M.

Suits for Hearing and Final Disposal.

Long Causes.

603-08 Captain and V Dharamchand Ganlam and others vs Hunsraj Heerji Madhowji K and Co.

152-08 Tyabji D and Co Rai Bahadur Shri Krishnadas Narandas vs Ulamcham Hassarimal M B Chothia.

816-07 Chitnis M and M Harakhchand Chotalal and others vs Gilla Ram and others Malvi H M and R.

736-08 Kanga and P Khershedji Hirjibhoy Shroff and others vs Bejonji Cawasji Jussawalla and others Pestonji R K and Co in person.

319-03 Bicknell M and R Motilal Balkrishna vs Sridham Gopinath and others Kanga and P.

418-07 Payne and Co Dossabhoy Dadabhoy Baxter vs Sorabji Dadabhoy Baxter and others P R K and Co.

336-07 Matubhoy J and M Korebai widow vs Hemraj Hirji and others Captain and V.

500-07 Hiralal and Co Edulji Cawasji Plumber vs Hirbai Kanga and P.

704-08 Captain and V Gopal Nagar vs Maganlal Parbanandas and others Mulla and M Hiralal and Co.

223-08 Malvi H M and R Kola Hirji Mistry and others vs Lalji Padamsey Mirza M and M.

805-07 Little and Co A Readymoney and Co a firm vs G G Craig and another.

779-08 Daphtary F and D Burjorji Khershedji Pavri vs G Claridge Little and Co.

237-06 Thakerdas and Co Goolam Hoosein Allarakhia vs Jamshedji Sorabji Enti Kanga and P.

607-09 Payne and Co E Balkrishna Talim vs Muncharam Valmuli Thakerdas and Co.

It was certainly a good messenger who brought the news to your house that Ayer's Sarsaparilla makes the blood "rich and red." This means so much to those who are thin, pale, feeble, weak, and nervous. After Ayer's Sarsaparilla has cured you, carry the glad message to a friend or neighbor.

Perhaps you suffer from the effects of a warm climate. Prolonged warm weather seriously impairs the strength of many people. The digestion is slow, and the liver becomes sluggish. Impurities in the blood accumulate and cause that feeling of downheartedness and depression.

AYER'S Sarsaparilla

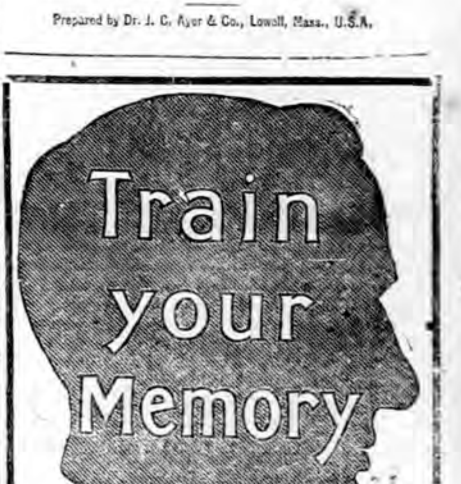
is of the greatest use in such cases. Its purifying, strengthening, and upbuilding properties will be of inestimable value to you.

As now made, Ayer's Sarsaparilla contains no alcohol.

There are many imitation Sarsaparillas.

Be sure you get "AYER'S."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass., U.S.A.



The accuracy of a man's memory is the measure of his success in any business or profession. The better the memory the surer the chance of success. It is what you remember that constitutes your knowledge, not what you once learnt and have now forgotten—and it is easier to train the memory than it is to train the muscles of the body. The Pelman System of Memory Training has already demonstrated this in practice all over the world.

HOW TO REMEMBER

Facts, Figures, Names, Faces,
Dates, Geography, Appointments, etc.

Write for Free booklet on the Pelman System enclosing 1 anna stamp to cover postage.

Address—The Principal,

PELMAN SCHOOL OF MEMORY,
28, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.

THE MOST EFFECTIVE STRENGTHENING TONIC

PROF. JAMES
ELECTRO-TONIC
PEARLS
FOR
HEALTH STRE

Prof. Jame

All Nervous D
etc., and restore
business, General
ted Vitality, the

Constitute sus
thin, delicate gr
centres, of speci
men, Clergymen,
Athletes, Busine
occupation.

In Neurastheni
the effects of the
Sexual Energy is in

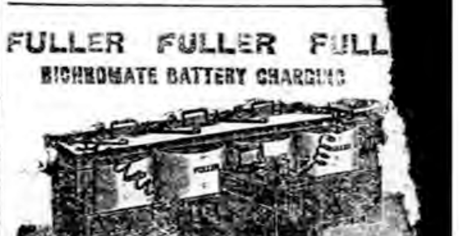
They cure all ab
delicate tissues, and re
fagged out or weary c

Their marvellous e
from the first day of the
able increase of Nerve and
feeling of courage, strength
is invigorated, appetite incre
becomes regular, countenance
eyes bright, sight improved, the
elastic and determined, the tempe
again active, memory tenacious,
increased and energy restored.

Price, Rs. 2 per bottle of 40
Rs. 1-4 per bottle of 25 Pil
Postage extra.
SOLE AGENT.

THE ANGLO-INDIAN DRUG &
CHEMICAL C
CHEMISTS and DRUGGISTS.
No. 155, MARKET, BOMBAY.

FULLER FULLER FULL
BICHROMATE BATTERY CHARGING



You connect the Accumulator at night, it is Fully charged in the morning.

Worldwide Unsolicited Testimonials.

"As a convenient means for charging Motor, Bicycle or Car Accumulators at home, the new set introduced by Messrs. Fuller of Wick Lane Works, Bow, London, would be hard to beat."—"The Motor."

Fuller Accumulator, Trembler and non-Trembler Patent High Speed Coils.

Fuller Magnetos, High Tension Standard and Sel Starting Model, Made Five World's Records.

Fuller Leclanche Combination, Dry, Latent, Motor Capsule and Universal Batteries, Fuller Fans, Fuller Test Lamps, Carriage Electric Lamps, Switches, Volt and Ampere Meters, Wires and all Electric Ignitialities and Motor Accessories.

JOHN C. FULLER & SON, BOW, LONDON.
SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA,

D. R. DADY,
Church Gate Buildings, BOMBAY.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The B. and P. S. N. Company's steamer Ahmadi 1,640 tons Captain T. Hughes, arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Jedah via Karachi with a general cargo and Mrs. March and 4 deck passengers.

The steamer Paletta 3,501 tons Captain J. R. Nasbet arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Batoum with a cargo of petroleum in bulk.

The steamer Strathairly 2,783 tons, Captain R. J. MacMahon arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Calcutta with a cargo of coal.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1,615 tons Captain E. Greive arrived in harbour on Tuesday evening from Daresalem &c. with a general cargo and 13 cabin and 160 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Lhasa 941 tons Captain H. McDiarmid arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Karachi &c. with a general cargo and 1 cabin and 110 deck passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Company's steamer Africa 1,302 tons Captain F. Chappel, arrived in harbour on Wednesday from Koweit &c. with a general cargo and 3 cabin and 38 deck passengers.

The B I S N Company's steamer Itaura, 3,362 tons, Captain H Mc Clelland sailed on Wednesday for Sourabaya with ballast.

The B I S N Company's steamer Damra, 763 tons, Captain H Manley will sail to-day for Busreh &c. with a general cargo and 11 cabin and 20) deck passengers.

The Committee of the Bombay Chamber of Commerce have decided that Monday, 6th September should be regarded as a half Weather Working Day for Vessels in the Prince's and Victoria Docks.

MEN-OF-WAR & ROYAL INDIAN MARINE SHIPS.

DOCKYARD.

H M S Perseus..........Capt F G Bird..............R Navy
R I M S Investigator....Lieut Thyne in charge....Survey 9
R I M S Palinurus...Lieut Thyne in charge. ..Survey St
R I M S Mayo...Comdr...W B Haddleston...R I Marine

In the Stream.

R I M S Dufferin... ...Comdr F. Dobson......R I Marine
R I M S Hardinge Lt Comdr A S Balfour...... R I Marine

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Sept. 8.

Africa. ....1302 Chappel..................M M & Co
Ayathia ....694 Curtis.........F F Campbell & Co
Britannia......1969 Halse ....Bo & H S N Co
Budrie.........1613...Collinsono ......Jeddah ......15-9... G Jeewajee & Co
Hermiston......2926 Bain...........W & A Graham & Co
Naseri...911 LeMiere...P Gulf...12-9......B & P S N Co
Nerbudda......1961......Cole ....M M & Co
Persia......4198 Haughton...London......25-9 P & O Co
Paletta........ ....3501 Nasbet ... .
Shah Jehan ...2566 Webb .... B & P S N Co
Saif..............1445 .... Bo & H S N Co
Strathendrick...2843...Stewart ....K Nixon & Co
Strathairly........2783 McMahon ....
Seirstad ....617 Larsen...........F F Campbell & Co
Shah Navaz......2522 ....Denison ....B & H S N Co
Waroonga...1609 Johnson...B I Dock P Gulf M M & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

1 Killin...2257 .. Wilson ...Middlesborough ......9-9 W & A G & Co
2 Massilia......3250...Thomson ......L'pool..........10-9 W & A Graham & Co
3 Lombardia...2953 Fileti Genoa 15-9 F & R S N Co
4 Oronsay......2416 Anderson...Antwerp ....10-9 and Hamburg...T Morrison & Co
6 Totomi Maru ...2461 Smith Kobe 10-9 N Y Kaisha
7 Surada...3400...Alton ...Calcutta ...9-9 M M & Co
8 Daldarch...3031 Pearson ...Antwerp ......11-9... ... J Finlay & Co Ld
9 Quiloa......4942 Anderson ...N F...10-9 M M & Co
10 & 11 Caledonia ...3529 ...Hayward ...London 11-9 P & O S N Co
13 Fakhri......2555 Revill ....Mauritius...18-9 ... B & H S N Co
14 Damra ...762...Manley Persian Gulf 9-9 M M & Co
15 Glenelg...2669...Hart...Madras 11 9 K Nixon & Co
16 Arabistan...1819 Edmondson ......A'werp ......10-9 M M & Co

H W V D

Indravati...513 Fakeera...Mangalore 10-9 Bo S N Co Ld
Lhasa ....950 McDiarmid ..Karachi ...10-9 M M & Co

ARRIVALS.

Sept	Vessel.	Commander.	From
7	Ahmadi s	Hughes	Jedah, Aug. 18
	Paletta s	Nasbet	Batum, Aug. 17
	Somali s	Griewe	DarasalemAug27
8	Strathairly s	MacMahon	Calcutta, Aug.27
	Lhasa s	McDiarmid	Karachi, Sept. 6
	Africa s	Chappel	Koweit, Aug. 26

DEPARTURES.

		ommander.	Destination.
			Jedah, &c Sourabaya

h &c., obtain-

terday:—

TS.
from Bombay
8th instant.

-SEPT. 8.

OOL.
bollams, P Muthradas
, B Hurbham.
LONDON.
; castorseed, E D Sassoon
shmaws, R Dhanjee and Co;
nseed, S Bhimjee; 114 bales
Graham and Co; 25 bales cot-
m and Co; 75 cwts deerhorns, J M
6 cases bristles, J A Begbie and
carpets and 7 cwts almondseed, G
and Co; 6 cwts ivory, K N Miani

FOR ANTWERP.

4,000 cwts castorseed, 1,000 cwts pop-
and 6,000 cwts rapeseed, Volkart Bros;
cwts myrabollams, P Mathradas and Co;
cwts castorseed, Ralli Bros; 4,000 cwts
rseed and 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wal-
and Co; 502 cwts myrabollams, E Oomer-

n s—201 cwts mustardseed, Baner Krause;
cwts myrabollams, J Dossa.

FOR MARSEILLES.

a s—1,000 cwts mowraseed, Louis Dreyfus
d Co; 4,200 cwts poppyseed. Ralli Bros.

FOR NEW YORK.

ia s—255 cwts turmeric, Nusserwanji Bros
nd Co.

FOR GENOA.

rdia s—100 bales cotton, Sorabjee Framjee
nd Co; 200 bales cotton, J A Begbie and Co;
00 bales cotton, H Goculdas and Co; 3,500
wts linseed, 2,000 cwts rapeseed, C J Demetraco-
pulo; 1,000 cwts rapeseed, Shaw Wallace and
Co.

FOR NAPLES.

oardia s—2,500 cwts linseed, 2,000 cwts castor-
seed, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HAMBURG.

ansay s—1,000 cwts poppyseed, Shaw Wallace
and Co.

FOR HONKONG.

Himalaya s—100 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 350 bales twist, C Bamonjee and Co; 700 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 400 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 40 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Himalaya s—400 bales twist, C Bhowanidas; 300 bales twist, Sassoon J David and Co; 271 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co; 2,500 bales twist, David Sassoon and Co; 506 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co; 75 bales twist, Tata Sons and Co; 600 bales twist, C Ebrahim and Co; 111 bales piece goods, E D Sassoon and Co; 29 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co.

NOTICE.

NOTICE is hereby given that Messrs. PHILLIPS and Co., Ld., carrying on business in Bombay and Poona, have contracted TO SELL to our client the undermentioned property. All persons having any claim thereto, either by way of inheritance, sale, mortgage, charge, lien, gift or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale in question will be completed without reference to such claims, if there be any, of which they shall not have received notice and such claims will be deemed to have been waived.

PARTICULARS OF THE PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of land or ground together with messuages, tenements or building standing thereon situate at Byculla, without the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, containing by admeasurement 1853·88 Square Yards or thereabouts, and bounded on the East by the Parel Road, on the West by Private Road, marked out and constructed by the Bombay Education Society, on the North by the junction of Parel and Hains Road, Sankli Street, and Clare Road, and on the South by another Private Road also marked out and constructed by the said Bombay Education Society, and which said premises have been and are now in the occupation of the Vendors and their tenants and are assessed by the Collector of Assessment under Ward Nos. 3617 (1-5), Street Nos. 930, 930 (a), 930 (b), 930 (c) and 930 (d), and which said land is registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 16 and 378, New No. 16242, Old Survey No. 677 and New Survey No. 3386.—Dated this 8th day of September 1909.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA
AND CO.,
Purchaser's Attorneys.

PATHEPHONE
TALKING MACHINE,
the most scientific and up-to-date, does away with the trouble of changing the needles.

The only machine free from nasaltwang.

A dealer writes:—

"We have the pleasure to inform you that we took delivery of your goods on Saturday, 15th instant. We are glad to hear the public admiration of your Scientific Machine which encourages us for its sale at a near future. It is believed when people have heard the Pathephones once, they wont like any other which are comparatively defective in the sound. The sound which Pathephones give is simply marvellous and gives exact human sound. In short, we expect to have a grand sale of your machines."

The Best and yet the Cheapest.

Write to-day for catalogues to:—

THE PATHEPHONE &
CINEMA Co., LTD.,
57, ESPLANADE ROAD, BOMBAY.
Reliable Agents wanted everywhere.

DOMESTIC ECONOMY is reduced to a fine art by the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM

MARCKS & CO.'S PIANOS
OFFERED FOR CASH, or on the
DEFERRED PAYMENT SYSTEM,
HORIZONTAL GRAND AND UPRIGHT GRAND
PIANOS
at London Cash Prices in India.
QUALITY, TONE, TOUCH,
GUARANTEED.

BLUTHNER,
SCHIEDMAYER, (J & P) From Rs. 550 to Rs 3,000
RICHd. LIPP,
STEINWEG-NACHF.,
Instalments from Rs. 25. and MARCKS & CO.'S Standard Pianos.

These PIANOS are built expressly for us and selected with a view to giving absolute satisfaction.

If you want a Piano communicate with us, and we will send you illustrated literature which we feel sure will interest you.

MARCKS & Co., LTD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

UP-TO-DATE
FURNITURE
IN HANDSOME DESIGNS.
FOR CASH—HIRE PURCHASE—HIRE.

Roll Top Office Desks,
A SPECIALITY.
ONLY SEASONED WOOD USED.

BEFORE
FURNISHING CONSULT US.

No Order too large
No Commission too Small
For Our Immediate and
Careful Attention.

LUARD BARRINGTON & Co.,
THE RELIABLE EUROPEAN AGENCY,
109, HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

ROLLED STEEL BEAMS
BRITISH & CONTINENTAL
MANUFACTURE

5,000 TONS
STEEL BEAMS
STEEL ANGLES
STEEL TEES
CAST-IRON PIPES

KEPT IN STOCK IN BOMBAY.

Prices quoted on receipt of specification for Delivery at any Railway Station or Sea Port in India.

GEO. SERVICE & CO.,
King's Building, Hornby Road, BOMBAY.

THE
YORKSHIRE
FIRE · LIFE · ACCIDENT · LIVE STOCK · INSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

LIFE POLICIES

At Cheap Rates with
Large Bonuses with
Ample Security.

BEFORE INSURING
ELSEWHERE

Consult
THE MANAGER
THE YORKSHIRE
INSURANCE Co., Ld.,
78, Apollo Street, BOMBAY.
Registered Telegraphic Address:—
"YORKSHIRE, BOMBAY."

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

*** All communications of a literary character should be addressed to The Editor, and all communications regarding Advertisements and Business matters generally should be addressed to the General Manager. Communications should not be addressed to any individual member of the staff.

Postal letters and covers should be addressed Box 209, General Post Office, Bombay.

The Bombay Gazette.

THURSDAY, SEPT. 9, 1909.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

Viscount Kitchener of Khartoum, who for close upon seven years has held the post of Commander-in-Chief in India, will in the course of a few hours relinquish command of an Army, which we can safely say will regret his departure as sincerely as he does taking leave of it. His Excellency the Viceroy, at the last Budget meeting of the Council, very aptly expressed his own opinions and those of his colleagues, as well, incidentally, as those of the general public, when he said it was no disparagement to his many brilliant predecessors to say that he has evolved from the factors of a somewhat scattered mass of splendid fighting material an army complete in its component parts. "The crippling centralization," said His Excellency, "which must in bygone days have well-nigh broken the hearts of over-worked officers, he has dispersed amongst his divisional commanders; in fact, the key to his organisation has been the perfection of a system in which the responsibility for each division in all its branches should rest with the general officer commanding it—a responsibility which that officer must again himself demand from the brigadiers and regimental commanders under him." The object which Lord Kitchener effected was so to distribute these divisions throughout India, as to facilitate either their mobilisation for a great campaign, or their capacity to furnish at short notice flying columns for some frontier expedition, or to meet sudden demands for internal defence. At the same time a very great deal has been done to bring military equipment, in the broadest sense of the word, up-to-date, to better the pay and allowances of the native ranks of the Indian Army and to improve the position of its British officers. Of course, with regard to Lord Kitchener's administration, the greatest victory he achieved was that in which he and Lord Curzon came to such a wide difference that the latter, on being defeated, felt it necessary to resign. As a result of that controversy the last traces of dual control and dual advice to the Viceroy disappeared, and Lord Kitchener was the first Commander-in-Chief to unite entirely in himself the command of the Army and the administration of the Army Department. Lord Minto told us that he understood the apprehensions of his predecessors as to their want of control over him, for though the proposal of a Commander-in-Chief may often have been checked by the interference of a Military Member, the former was in many matters free to act on his own initiative; there was no direct channel of communication whatever between him and the Viceroy for a clear explanation of the Commander-in-Chief's views. The post of Secretary to the Army Department will now always be held by a distinguished general officer, on the same footing as a Secretary to Government in every other Department, fully entitled to differ from the head of his department and with free access to the Viceroy.

There was no suspicion of general fractiousness in bringing about this change. As Lord Kitchener himself urged, although good results had been attained in the past, they were only obtained by following very devious roads and, therefore, took much time to accomplish, while the methods employed were far from economical and the policy was lacking in continuity. The sytem of dual advice to the Viceroy on all army matters by two separate Members of His Excellency's Council was the main cause of this. Lord Kitchener leaves behind him a word of counsel, regarding what has been effected, in view of the future. "India," says Lord Kitchener, "is the only country under the British Crown, which maintains a large army and can carry out a continuous policy for its improvement. My advice to the Government of India is not to lose the system which you now possess, or change it back to the dual control which has now been abandoned and abolished. Continuity of policy in army affairs is essential, in order to attain economical efficiency. If you duplicate your advisers, you will reel through the mazes of military technicalities, leaning first on the shoulder of one and then on that of another, and continuity will, and must, be lost. We have strengthened very considerably the staff which surrounds and supports the combined Army Member and Commander-in-Chief; and you need have no fear that they and he will not lead you by straighter and cheaper paths to the possession of an efficient, up-to-date army than was previously possible. Their responsibility is now complete and personal, and cannot be avoided or passed on by specious arguments, to other shoulders." Lord Kitchener did not labour the subject of the dual system when he gave an account of his stewardship, and in his farewell speech to the Council, refrained from repeating the reasons which led him to fight against it, but for the welfare of the Army in India which he had commanded with so deep an interest and whose future success he has so kindly at heart, he impressed upon the Council, as strongly as he could, his conviction that it is only by continuity in military policy that the Army can be maintained, always able and ready to fulfil its grave responsibilities. Lord Kitchener, as he then claimed, has put the Army of India on a sound business footing, and though the cost has been great, we must regard it, as the Commander-in-Chief contended, as simply an insurance against national disaster and the expenditure incurred in it has been strictly comparable with previous expenditure on similar precautionary measures.

During his term of office, Lord Kitchener has improved the organisation, training and distribution of the Army. He found its location, organisation and training were antiquated. He leaves it ready to mobilise and place in the field a force of nine infantry divisions and eight cavalry brigades, and certain that the mobilisation could be carried out effectively and with a degree of rapidity previously unattainable and that, in addition, we should have in India a sufficient force, suitably organised and staffed to maintain public security in every part of the country. Lord Kitchener organised and trained the troops as nearly as practicable in the same formations as will be employed in war, and each divisional general can mobilise and train a complete division from his own command without drawing upon others. In order to provide an efficient staff, Lord Kitchener established the Staff College at Quetta, working in close touch with the similar institution at Camberley. He completely re-armed the artillery with quick-firing guns, added to the strength more horses, more wagons, more ammunition and larger establishments, and we are now able to manufacture in India, besides the new quick-firing guns and the latest rifles, all the shells, fuses etc., as well as small arms ammunition, on a scale sufficient to meet the probable requirements of the army in the field. The Supply and Transport Corps has been reorganised in an economical and efficient manner, and its carrying power and capacity for expansion has been materially increased. Lord Kitchener's many reforms have been carried out at comparatively little cost and, as he claims, have been effected economically, because of the good relations existing between the military and financial authorities. Formerly they had little in common. The military authorities had but slight interest in economy, while the financial authorities concerned themselves as little with considerations of military efficiency. They were adversaries rather than allies, working together to obtain results satisfactory to both. We believe with Lord Minto that the higher administration of the Army has, by Lord Kitchener and through his instrumentality, been placed on a constitutionally safe and thoroughly sound footing, and that the Government of India will do wisely in following the advice of the retiring Commander-in-Chief to safeguard the continuity of that military policy which he has done so much to inaugurate. Lord Kitchener, never given to public speaking or indulgence in self-praise, has declined many proferred valedictory entertainments and leaves us with as little demonstration as he came; there has been little formal leave-taking. None the less the true friends of India lament his departure and join in wishing him success in his new and important appointment.

Plays and the Powers. One of the most remarkable discoveries of the Joint Committee, sitting on the subject of the Censor of Plays, is the remarkable political power he represents in the matter of foreign relations. Mr. Redford has said that one of his duties is to see that no play contains passages which may offend foreign Powers. As an example he prohibited the "Mikado" for a certain period and so prevented a Royal Japanese visitor from seeing a good performance of a play which has been performed in Japan. The play, "An Englishman's Home," offered no offence to the Germans because, although the soldiers were undoubtedly German, they were described as of the army of the "Empress of the North." It has been asked why it should be wrong to offend a foreign Power in a play and yet quite a laudable act to "speak one's mind" in a newspaper. The reply is simple. The offence lies not in the play, but in the license. As a newspaper does not have a license no responsibility rests on officials for anything it may say regarding a foreign Power, but because the license of a play is granted on behalf of the King, therefore, any offence in a play, is an offence licensed and permitted by the King, wherefore—though probably no foreign Power has ever realized the fact—His Majesty has been guilty of attempting to set all Europe aflame when a certain song in a well-known play referred disparagingly to "Frenchmen and Dutchmen and Spaniards and such men." The whole thing is somewhat absurd and certainly most undignified, for the time may come when, say a German may object to the thin veneer of "the Empress of the North" and explain that he realises quite as clearly as the ordinary Englishman what is intended. And what of the censored plays? Not a few of the great unacted publish their plays in book-form, and more than one has attempted to seek notoriety by writing a play which it was impossible to license, in order to get some claim on the managers' attention. So the play, which cannot be granted a license because it is excessively offensive to a foreign Power, can be published and sent into the country itself—in a translation if desired—whereas the play as a play would be seen mostly by Englishmen. As we have pointed out, the offence is not in the play but in the license, and this is one of the best reasons which have been brought forward for the abolition of the censorship. Of the others the most heard seems to be that the Censor is a kind of Acting High Priest of the Philistines, in which capacity he has proved himself to be remarkably broad-minded, so that managers not unreasonably prefer the old system with the safety which a license guarantees to the haphazard decisions of local bodies. As to whether it is necessary to expend so much time and trouble in avoiding offering insults to foreign nations, the simplest plan is to see what these nations do themselves, and if the answer depend on this it means that the censorship must go.

Stree Bodhe. The celebration of the jubilee of the "Stree Bodhe" in Bombay and Ahmedabad in the early part of last year will be remembered, and those who were struck at the time with the remarkable work which had been untiringly and unostentatiously done will welcome the volume just issued, containing a full account of the jubilee proceedings. The volume, however, does more than that, for a large number of special contributions have been included which add to its interest, while the volume as a whole gives a permanent record of the interest shown by Her Majesty the Queen, who has accepted a copy of it which contains an excellent portrait of her as a frontispiece. Sir George Birdwood in his preface, recalls the fact that the "Stree Bodhe" was the origin of the fight against the esoteric religious observances of the Mahrajas or "High Pontiffs" of the Vallabhacharyas which are chiefly celebrated in the present month, and it is to the efforts of these workers that the custom has declined so greatly in recent years. Foremost in the work was the *Rast Goftar* with its long list of helpers in the six standards under which it lived. Foremost of these has been the advocacy of female education. Of this paper Mr. Kaikushro Naoroji Kabraji was editor for many years, whilst also editor of the *Stree Bodhe*. The educational policy of this meant nothing revolutionary, but as Sir George Birdwood puts it, simply the revival of the ancient Parsis' and general Aryan ideals of womanhood which, owing to several circumstances, had become dimmed and blurred in the East and that "from the very time when with the conversion of the Aryans of Europe to Christianity they began with more or less sincerity to be cherished in the West." Throughout the papers read at the jubilee celebration this idea was predominant, detailing how far the progress has been, and how little by little earnest work has met with its reward in ever-growing volume.

The smaller States of Central India are following the example of the larger ones in the matter of Explosives Acts. Measures of this kind have now been introduced in the States of Sitamau and Nagod and in Gaso Jaghir.

The Superintendent of the P. and O. Company at Bombay has received news by telegram from Suez that Mr. William Hewett, who was a passenger by the s. s. "Oceana", which left Bombay on the 28th August, died from syncope on board that vessel on the 4th September, and was buried at sea.

As parent ship, a fast cruiser is to be attached to the Portsmouth Destroyer Flotilla.

Weighing 2lbs. 4oz., a mushroom 17½ inches in diameter has been picked up at Little Thurrock, Essex.

Under the Companies (Winding Up) Act, 1890, the expenditure in England during the past year amounted to £24,767 and the income totalled £24,562.

Towed to Sheerness with machinery defects after exercises in the North Sea, No. 80 torpedo-boat, of the Devonport Flotilla, was found to have lost her propeller.

Owing to the organ in Layston Parish Church, Hertfordshire, failing to play, an investigation was made, when it was found that mice had built their nests inside the instrument.

Charles Eastwell of Weymouth, has just received the Indian Mutiny medal after waiting for fifty years. Eastwell, who was in the 1st Battalion, 20th Foot, took part in the Relief of Lucknow under Lord Clyde.

The Secretary of State has sanctioned the appointment of a separate Sanitary Commissioner for Central Provinces and Berar. Hitherto the work of both the provinces had been done by one official.

The latest return of births for the parish of Bulkington, Warwickshire—one of the smallest urban districts in England—shows the remarkable rate of 79.2 per 1,000. Last year the Bulkington birth rate was the lowest in the county.

The following telegram from Barcelona is published by the French papers: "The Mayor and Corporation of Barcelona have voted an allowance to the municipal grave-diggers for the heavy extra work they had to undertake during the recent trouble in the city.

From a train which was travelling at a rather rapid speed near Chesterfield, a deserter (Private Hawkes, of the Royal Warwickshire Regiment), was being taken to York for punishment, jumped on to the line and was so badly bruised that he had to be removed to a hospital.

The Central Provinces Government propose to undertake the construction of a laboratory for experiments with cattle serum. The main work of the provincial Veterinary Department has so far been an inoculation campaign against rinderpest, but the ravages of other cattle diseases are also now to be grappled with.

THE GERMAN POINT OF VIEW.

Affairs in Spain.

BERLIN, August 20.

One of the things that seems to foreigners to be somewhat too Spanish, is the fact that we have not alone one King, but nearly as many as there are provinces, in reality a republic. The greatest nuisance of all is the Cacique. A Cacique is a real despot. He governs quite according to his own ideas, can depend on the support of the constituents of his district, and "fait la pluie et le beau temps," much preferring the rain to the fine weather. It is needless to say that he is held in high esteem by politcians of Madrid, as he naturally has great influence at his command. It is not an uncommon sight in Madrid to see rough looking peasant proprietors wandering about from Ministry to Ministry, being shown every courtesy by highly-placed persons in a manner that rather reminds one of comic opera.

Another great misfortune is emigration. There are great tracts of land in this country which are practically deserted, the inhabitants, oppressed as they are by excessive taxation, being no longer able to stand it. Whole villages with their priest, doctor and apothecary cross the "herring pond." When the Moors and Jews were driven out of Spain, many places, in fact one might say whole provinces, remained empty. To-day we are having a second edition of the misfortunes of those days. In Austria, for instance, placards may be seen on all sides affixed to the houses in the villages which invite the inhabitants to emigrate to America. In the South it has become the custom for thousands of workmen to go away to Oran, where they can earn a little by famine.

Another circumstance which has hitherto not been satisfactorily explained, is the reason why the people resist the soldiers being sent to Melilla. This comes entirely from the fact that the sacrifices caused by the war in Cuba are still fresh in the public mind. Thousands of young men found a grave in the Atlantic Ocean. Many were sent home crippled, to be nothing but a burden for the rest of their days. Hence the bitterness aroused, when the reserve were once more called out.

Let us cast a glance at past history. The September Revolution of 1868, which brought about the fall of Queen Isabella, carried one great man to the fore, Canovas del Castillo. He contrived for years to hold the reins of Government fast in his strong hands. The Liberals of those days, as is also the case with those of to-day, were divided into many groups and sub-groups. Every self-respecting politician prefers to be the "head of a mouse rather than the tail of a lion." It is exactly the same as with the actors. When I was a student at the University of Madrid, the Teatro Espanol was about the same thing as the Lessing Theater is to-day in Berlin, a wonderful ensemble of artists. Then each one became the star of a different company touring the provinces. This is just how the Liberal Party squanders its chances by internal quarrels, there being no leader with the capacity of Canovas to keep the discordant elements in check. The only man at the present moment who has any influence of this kind is Maura, the leader of the Conservatives. He even went so far as to suppress for a time the favourite sport of Spain the bull fight, without my countrymen as much as raising a finger.

There are whispers of a dynastic crisis. And afterwards! The Republic! Don Jaime? The Republicans have followed the example of the Liberals, and are split up into several groups. A united republic containing such elements as the Catalonians is an impossibility. It is still fresh in our memory what a failure the Republic was under Figueros, Castelar and Salmeron. The latter at least knew very well how to keep the different groups together. To-day I know of no one who could subjugate them all. In Catalonia they are awaiting the arrival of Lerron, as though he were the Saviour. For the Catalonians he is the strong man, the right element to bring about the necessary change; but his one-sided point of view would spell only misfortune for Spain. Newspaper readers hear from time to time about a certain Sorian, the "enfant terrible" of the Cortes. He is an excellent speaker, knows the weaknesses of Spain, is a daring man; nevertheless he would be frankly impossible as President of the Republic. His deadly enemy Blasco Ibanez, the writer of "In the Arena" is a fantast, and one who dreams of socialistic and even anarchistic ideas. When one reads his works, one of which is a pamphlet against the Church and the other, "El Intruso," written against the Jesuits, one has the impression that he would like to turn Spain up-side down.

Don Jaime? What sort of a man is he, and what are the prospects of his father's party, the Carlists? The coming is like Alphonso, a sportsman; he amuses himself greatly in Paris after having served in the Russian Army when he feels inclined, he pays a visit to Spain, to have a closer look at matters as in search of adventure. The police know very well who the plain man with the Spanish cloak is. Is he anxious to sit upon the throne! At the present moment the Party is going through a severe crisis. I had the opportunity of speaking with Don Carlos. Personally he was a true Prince, noble, simple, high-minded and capable of holding the helm of State. I doubt very much whether the son would care to take the risks of a civil war, as his father did. At the present moment, Biscaya, the headquarters of the Carlists movement, desires nothing more than peace to enable it to realise millions from its celebrated iron mines and flourishing industrial undertakings. It is possible that Don Jaime might find ardent adherents, ready to take up arms for him, among the mountains of Catalonia. But the capital of Spain is not to be reached by means of skirmishing and guerilla warfare

We had all sorts of experiences during the time of the glorious revolution, from 1868 to the accession of Alphonso XII in 1876. All the leading men behaved like political actors. Sometimes the confusion was terrible. At one time the anarchists had got possession of the best men-of-war, for example the venerable old "Numancia," which now guards the Guruya Are we going once more to go through a kinematographic time of that kind, when no one knew who was likely to be at the helm the next day? That would mean the complete ruin of Spain, a poor country, but one still containing many treasures.

WORKS OF ART IN FRANCE.

Whilst the whole world was busy watching the working and results of the change of the change of Ministry in France, a bill was passed in absolute silence, which is of the greatest importance for the retention of French Art treasures, and for the further development of European art policy. In all European countries, possessing valuable national art treasures, the question as to how these are to be protected, from the ambition of the collectors, and from the splendid offers made by foreign connoisseurs, is troubling the public mind. The question became suddenly an acute one in France, owing to the fact that the venerable Benedictine Abbey, at Solesmes on the Loire, which is about to be sold, was likely to pass into unworthy hands. This Abbey can boast of a church dating from the eleventh century, and having been completed as it stands by a restoration which took place in the fifteenth century. In addition to this, the Abbey possesses a magnificent stone relief, dating from the year 1496, representing the burial of Christ. In order to save this ancient structure and its art treasures, the Government rapidly introduced a new law. This law says that all movable works of art, with the exception of those which belong to "departments," parishes and public buildings, and when their preservation, either from an historical or an artistic point of view is of national importance, shall be, provided the law raises no objection, subjected to an inventory. This inventory concerns itself merely with the works of art, and is not in any way affected by a change of ownership. All works of art thus scheduled are not allowed to pass the French frointier. In addition to this it is provided by this law that, in order to save them from being subjected to incompetent handling, they may only be restored with the authorisation of the Minister of Fine Arts, or under his supervision. Any infringement of this law carries with it a fine not exceeding 10,000 francs. It was first put into effect in the case of the Abbey of Solesmes. On the 17th July the Chamber passed the Bill, on the 26th the Abbey was sold; but before that date an inventory had been made of all its art treasures. Without a doubt the decision of France in this matter will soon find imitation in other countries. "Generaldirektor," Bode, the well-know expert of the Berlin Art Galleries, has urgently demanded that a law of this kind should be passed in Germany. At the present moment public opinion in Germany or at least in that part of it which is interested in art matters, is enraged at the manner in which the celebrated old ivory carvings from the Church of Cranenburg have been removed. The story of this act is well-known here in Paris, as the dealer who arranged the whole matter lives here. Acting on his behalf, an elegant gentleman in a motor car, visited the incumbent of Cranenburg, stated that he was a Count, produced recommendations from princely houses, and induced the worthy divine to sell him the rubbish for 45,000 marks. The clergyman had been forbidden by the provincial authorities to sell the work in question, but in his ignorance he could not resist either the enormous sum of 45,000 marks, (the ivories were worth many times as much) or the fine speeches of the alleged Count. He took the money, handed over the work of art, and the auto repassed the frontier at full speed. The present owner of these treasures is Mr. Pierpont Morgan. It is hardly to be wondered at that people are very annoyed at the transaction. The ivories of Cranenburg are gone, but their fate will probably hasten the passing of a bill prahibiting the export of art treasures from Germany.

L. ASCH.

A CHAT ABOUT BOOKS.

"Midsummer Madness," by Morley Roberts—(Nash).—This is a book of horrors—violent, unmitigated horrors, which come, not as single spies, but in battalions—every page having its own peculiar thrill, and each rivalling the last in intensity. If this is "midsummer madness," there is certainly method in it, for the shadows of the things seen are made, so to speak, messengers of things unseen and significant. In all probability the tale which takes most hold upon the general imagination will prove to be "The Fog"—a grim and gruesome imagination which carries its effects triumphantly throughout more than thirty pages. It tells of the descent upon London of a terrible miasmatic fog, in which the common life of the city comes to a standstill, and every form of debauchery and crime stalks through the invisible streets. The only man who can get about is an old blind beggar, for whom the new darkness is no darker than that to which he has become accustomed these many years. The story goes to show how this sightless leader of th blind is enabled to repay old kindnesses by bring a party of his friends to safety. In the proce sacrifices his own life, and a fine touch of herois contributed to a narrative of really remarkable po Another tale full of bizarre effect is "The Sud press," where we see the influence of the imagi upon a simple and unsophisticated mind. To ho keeping Pierre, in his woodland cottage, the expres train, rushing through the valley once a day, ha always seemed the symbol of emancipation. For i it not speeding to Paris, the city of light and beauty, where all parted friendships may be resum since everyone comes home to Paris at last poor Pierre dreams of the day when the ro train shall take him home to his own, and dr so intensely that he is found at last beneath whirring wheels. "Out of the Great Silence" moving tale of the return of a wanderer after m days, only to find that his sole welcome comes fro the humblest of the old familiar household. This is a strong and pathetic story—a worthy pendant to a very powerful volume.

"Watchers by the Shore," by J. E. Pattison—(Methuen).—This is a story of fishing-folk living on the Suffolk coast. Gideon Sheldrick, the hero, has taken under his modest roof the daughter of his friend Newsom, a risky experiment in view of the nature of hie wife, Huldah. Joan Newsom is a fine character, doomed beforehand to tragedy and the breaking of homes and hearts. She soon inspires a feeling of passion in two men—Basil Stebbings, and Caleb, another fisherman. Caleb's feeling for her is rather passion than love, and early in the tale he conquers the virgin heart of Joan. It is not too much to say that the story is an unusual one abounding in fine, dramatic situations and scenes, played out by splendidly drawn characters of real flesh and blood. It is the humanity in the book which is its strong point, a humanity which sympathises, condones, understands.

"Ashes of Passion," by Mrs. Coulson Kernahan—(Long.)—Although this book was first published in 1909, it has already reached a second edition. And this is hardly to be wondered at, for so much is contained in one volume. A terrible mother-in-law, who fortunately comes to a violent end; a golden-haired, blue-eyed, dimpled girl, who is little short of a fiend, one or two robberies, a murder of two, some love-making and a soldier man. Some parts are most pathetic and not a few will shed tears over little Billy. There are characters to suit all tastes and not one bit of monotony, the whole way through; it is so well blended into a thoroughly good story.

"Stephen the Man," by Henrietta Heilgers—(Long) is a very well written carefully thought-out story. But with a very unnatural ending. The outline of the story is that Lord Ambrose, a self-made man, wishes to marry. He has met a little girl just about eighteen, called Babs, and fallen in love with her, but, there, a very large "but," in the shape of a Mrs. Carstairs who has always acted hostess for him and otherwise held him in bondage. Mrs. Carstairs and her husband are, after much trouble, paid off and little Babs marries Lord Ambrose. From the first Mrs. Carstairs does all she can to annoy and hurt the little bride and to regain her influence over Lord Ambrose. Of course, the baby bride is no match for a clever woman of the world, but the ending must be read to realize the unreality of it. The character of Babs may be considerably over-drawn, but even making allowances for that the end is impossible.

"A System of Free Gymnastics." Based on the Swedish System, by Sergt.-Major J. B. Betts—(Gale and Polden.)—In an introduction Colonel John Scott Napier says: "I have gone through this little book very carefully and have much pleasure in stating that in my opinion it is the best manual on free gymnastics I have seen."

Sir Beauchamp Duff and Lady Duff, left Simla yesterday for Bombay and proceed home by Saturday's mail steamer.

The wedding of Major R. W. Clements R. A. M. C., Sanitary Officer, Secunderabad Division, with Mrs. Jessop, takes place on the 20th instant at St. George's Church, Wellington.

THE SEARCH FOR THE POLE.

RIVAL CLAIMS.

Lecture by Dr. Cook.

COMMANDER PEARY INVITED TO LONDON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Reuter wires from St.John's that Commander Peary claims that he is the first man to reach the Pole. He connected with the auxiliary schooner "Jeanie" on the Greenland coast.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

Dr. Cook lectured before the Danish Geographical Society yesterday. Their Majesties and other members of the Royal family were present. The Crown Prince presented Dr. Cook with the Society's gold medal.

The lecture added little to the account telegraphed to the *New York Herald.* The explorer stated that when returning, he lived for three weeks on three-quarter rations, owing to his failure to reach the reserve depot. He did not claim that he had located the exact spot of the Pole, but his observations showed that he must have been on or around it.

The Royal Geographical Society has invited Commander Peary to lecture in London. Hitherto it has not invited Dr. Cook.

LATER.

Commander Peary has telegraphed to Reuter from Indian Harbour that Dr. Cook's story should not be taken too seriously, Two Eskimos who accompanied Dr.Cook say that he went no distance North and was not out of sight of land. The other men of the tribe corroborate their statement.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PARLIAMENT.

Coalition Impossible.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

Dr. Jameson, in an interview with Reuter, said, having learned that a coalition of the parties in the first South African Parliament was practically impossible, he intended to seek election to the Union Parliament and continue to work with his party in Opposition.

POSSIBILITIES OF REDUCED ARMAMENTS.

Feeling in Germany.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

In the House of Commons this afternoon, Mr. Asquith, replying to questions regarding the renewed interest awakened in Germany on the subject of a possible agreement with regard to sea armaments, said: "Any intimation of Germany's desire to consider such an arrangement, will meet with the most cordial response from Great Britain."

Asked whether it was not possible for Britain [illegible] take the initiative, Mr. Asquith replied [illegible]e have taken the initiative."

[illegible]SPANISH SUCCESS IN MELILLA.

Moors Routed at Arkemem.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

[illegible] Spaniards have occupied an important [illegible]ish position at the village of Arkemem, [illegible]ly routing the enemy and burning and [illegible]ing the village.

INCREASING TRADE RETURNS.

Activity in Cotton Goods.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The trade returns for August show increases in imports of £5,670,506 and exports of £1,772,024 respectively. The exports of cotton goods increased by £701,620 and wool by £419,306.

THE GRECIAN ARMY.

Crown Prince Retires.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Greek Crown Prince and his brothers in the army have been placed on the retired and unattached lists.

THE MISSING "WARATAH."

Another Search.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

It has been decided to despatch the Union Castle liner "Sabine" from Capetown to search for the missing "Waratah."

CROSS COUNTRY RIDE.

Colonel Cody's Record.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

At Aldershot Colonel Cody established a cross-country record by travelling 40 1/3 miles in sixty-three minutes. He flew over cheering troops.

PRESENTATION TO MR. E. M. GRACE.

Thirty-nine Years of Cricket.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Gloucestershire Cricket Club has presented Mr. E. M. Grace with £600 in recognition of his thirty-nine years' service as Secretary.

THE ST. LEGER.

Result of the Race.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

The probable starters for the St. Leger are:—Minoru, Bayardo, Mirador, Valens, Carrousel, Bachelor's Double and The Story.

The latest betting is as follows:—

11 to 8 on Bayardo.
9 to 4 against Minoru.
100 to 8 against Bachelor's Double.

LONDON SEPTEMBER 8.

The St. Leger was run at Doncaster this afternoon with the following result:—

Bayardo 1
Valens...................................... 2
Mirador 3

LATER.

The weather at Doncaster to-day was dull and cheerless. There was an enormous attendance and His Majesty the King was present.

Carrousel made most of the running till approaching the distance, when Bayardo headed Valens, winning easily by a length and a half. Half a length separated the second and the third. Minoru was fourth.

The betting at the start was:—

11 to 10 on Bayardo.
100 to 8 against Valens.
40 to 1 against Mirador.

The other horses ran in the following order:—The Stork, Carrousel, Bacherlor's Double.

The race was run in three minutes 3 3/5secs.

THE COMING ELECTION.

Possibility of November.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

There is a strong belief among the Unionist Members of Parliament that the General Election will take place in November.

FLYING FATALITY.

Aeronaut Killed.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

M. Lefebvre, the aviation expert who took a prominent part in the Rheims meeting, has been killed while trying a new American biplane at Jervisy. The machine suddenly dipped when at a height of thirty feet and was dashed to the ground.

THE LALCACA MEMORIAL.

Government Contribution.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 7.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Simon asked whether Government was taking any practical step to show appreciation of Dr. Lalcaca's heroism.

The Master of Elibank reiterated the statement made on the 10th of August, adding that the Bombay Government had, however, been authorised to contribute £100 from public funds to the memorial for which subscriptions were being raised in Bombay.

THE NEW TARIFF FOR LONDON.

High Rates Likely to Divert Trade.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The schedule of proposed maximum charges by the new Port of London authority is adversely criticised as calculated to divert trade from London.

The charges are subject to ratification by the Board of Trade.

They apply to all imports, including three shillings and fourpence per-ton on tea, one shilling on loaf sugar and cube sugar, and sixpence on other descriptions, and sixpence on coal.

The charges are estimated to yield a total of £700,000.

THE "INDIAN SOCIOLOGIST.'

Charge Against the Printer.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Recorder, in charging the Grand Jury at the Old Bailey, commended Krishna Varma's prudence in keeping outside British jurisdiction. The Jury would doubtless be of opinion that the *Indian Sociologist's* articles were highly seditious and dangerous and must be stopped.

CHURCH OFFERTORIES.

Scheme for Better Utilization.

LONDON, SEPTEMBER 8.

The Archbishops of Canterbury and York have appointed a Committee to consider the more effective utilisation of the voluntary offertories of the Church which amount to £8,000,000 in a year.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL MEETING.

Agenda for Friday.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The official programme for next Friday's meeting of the Imperial Legislative Council is now issued. Business notified comprises only the presentation by Sardar Sundersingh of the Select Committee's report on the Anand Sikh Marriages Bill and the introduction by Mr. Harvey of the Indian Museum Act Amendment Bill.

LORD KITCHENER'S DEPARTURE.

Arrival in Poona.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

His Excellency Lord Kitchener, the Commander-in-Chief, accompanied by his Staff, arrived here by special train this evening and is the guest of Sir George Clarke at Government House. His Excellency was received by the principal Officers of the Garrison, the Divisional and Brigade Command, and the Military Secretary to the Governor.

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

Colonel Bruce,late of the West Riding Regilment and now Chief of Police at Shanghai, wil meet Lord Kitchener on his arrival in China and remain with him throughout the tour in that country Lieutenant-Colonel Boger, Military Attache, Tokio, will perform similar service in Manchuria and Japan. Colonel Kirkpatrick, R.E., from Army Headquarters, Simla, will accompany Lord Kitchener through Australia and New Zealand, and as recently stated, Captain Fitzgerald will proceed on the whole tour.

POONA ISLAMIA SCHOOL.

The Governor to Preside on Prize Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The prize distribution ceremony at the local Islamia School, at which His Excellency the Governor presides on Monday the 13th instant will be a most interesting function. It will be attended by His Highness the Nawab of Jaora, the Persian Consul General, the Nawab of Wai and other Chiefs present here as well as by Mahomedan representatives from many cities of the Presidency. Maulvi Rafiuddin Ahmed will read an address setting forth the needs of the Mahomedans regarding primary education to which His Excellency will reply on the occasion.

Later next week there will be an important Educational and Social Conference of Mahomedans over which His Highness the Nawab of Jaora will preside.

ALLEGED ASSAULT ON A LADY.

Dstails of the Incident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

COONOOR, SEPT. 8.

To obtain a correct version of the story of the molest of Miss E. Majoribanks, a leading society lady, this evening, interviewed Mr. E. W. Legh, I.C.S., Divisional Officer, before whom Miss Majoribanks has made a complaint.

Mr. Legh said that on Saturday last at 9 a.m. Miss E. Majoribanks was followed by native of suspicious appearance on Tiger Hill road, at a lonely spot in Coonoor. She went on rapidly to avoid him. However she was got hold of by a native and a keen struggle ensued. After a few minutes she was set at liberty. She then continued her journey. Again another native followed her. Finally Miss Majoribanks climbed upon a bank of ten feet. She told the native that she would jump down from there if he continued to follow her. Miss Majoribanks, in her confusion, jumped out of the bank and sustained severe injuries. At this juncture Mr. Joe Dashe, the Sanitary Inspector, was driving and she was put in his dogcart and brought to "Underfell" where Miss Majorikanks resides. Miss Majoribanks has still not got over her injuries.

The native who followed her was in European costume.

DEATH OF MR. D. McIVER.

An Old Karachi Resident.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, SEPTEMBER 8.

The sad tidings have been received of the death of Mr. Daniel McIver on the 31st August from peritonitis in England at the age of 61 years. For more than forty years deceased lived a life of strenuous exertion, never sparing himself and taking not even that medium of rest which is essential for a European whose lot is cast in the East. Practically he lived his life in Karachi as did his father and mother, and here built up the business which, known as McIver Mckenzie and Co., embraced so many interests and was honourably known throughout the Indian Empire. For many years he was a commanding figure in public life. He served for long the interests of the mercantile community as Chairman of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce and as Additional Member of the Legislative Council in Bombay. He was also practically a permanent Port Trustee, only ceasing to hold the latter appointment when ill-health compelled him to take a long rest in 1907. After a prolonged stay in England Mr. McIver so far regained his health as to be able in November 1908 to return to Karachi for the purpose of winding up his affairs here, but his return to and subsequent stay in India induced a recurrence of his illness, for it was generally noticed that he seemed again to be failing before he finally sailed for England a few months ago.

THE STATE OF PERSIA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, SEPTEMBER 8.

Reports from Persia state that the caravan routes generally are now becoming safer, and the revival of inland trade is expected during the ensuing cold weather. News from Teheran states that the Persian Cabinet is discussing the Budget for the coming year, and will submit it to the Mejlis for sanction when that body assembles shortly. Important alterations in the items of expenditure are predicted.

REWARD FOR LOYALTY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

LAHIRA SERAI, SEPTEMBER 8.

At a Darbar held yesterday, at Sikandarpur, a Sanad, conferring the title of Rai Bahadur and a gold watch and chain, were presented by the Commissioner of Tirhut to Babu Sahib Chandra Bhattacharjee, Government Pleader, Mozufferpur, who assisted in the arrest of the anarchist Khudiram Bose and whose grandson Nanda Lal Banerjee, Sub-Inspector of Police, met with a tragic death at Calcutta.

NOTES ON INDIAN INTERESTS.

THOUGHTS BY A NATIVE THINKER.

GOVERNMENT ON THE CANCELLED MEETING. THE Press Note about the cancelled meeting, which was issued by Government with commendable promptitude, has served to clear up misunderstanding, and mitigate the soreness felt by the Indian community. The wisdom and propriety of the step taken at the eleventh hour is, however, still questioned. At all events, the circumstances did not justify such an unprecedented intervention of executive authority. The Government say that the Sheriff, being a Government officer, cannot summon or preside over any meeting which is considered undesirable to be held under his auspices, and that the meeting about the Transvaal troubles was of this kind. We must accept the soundness of the proposition laid down by Government that the meeting to be called by the Sheriff should be non-political and non-controversial, and intended only to give general expression to universal public feeling. To my mind, the question of the treatment of Indians in South Africa, which was to be discussed at the meeting, was one which fulfilled these conditions in their essence. No objection was raised to a similar meeting held two years ago. But it is urged on behalf of the Government that the present meeting might have discussed the South African Union Act, which having passed both Houses [of Parliament, cannot be called in question at a meeting which, being convened by the Sheriff, may be identified, however remotely and indirectly, with Government. If the Government were influenced in their decision by this circumstance, though it is not so stated in the Press Note, they might have sent a hint to the organizers of the meeting to omit all reference to it. But the prime object of the meeting was essentially the same as that of its predecessor, namely, to protest against the civil disabilities of our compatriots in the Colonies and the refusal to them of the elementary rights of citizenship. Upon this question the agreement is virtually universal, and the Government themselves, as has been hinted in their explanation, are in sympathy with the public. I think the Government would have done better, if they had not taken action on a fine and subtle distinction between the two demonstrations, a distinction of which the public mind was perfectly innocent, until it was brought home to it. The Sheriff is technically a Government officer, but he is not one in the ordinary sense of the term. He receives no pay, the office is purely honorary, and its tenure is limited to a year. The honour is conferred, like a title, on a deserving citizen for public merit, and the incumbent, who holds his office as a decoration and an adornment, is popularly regarded as a representative of the public. A meeting called by him is not equivalent to one summoned by, say, a Member of Council. The Government have, however, made it clear that they are not opposed to the meeting, and they have made no objection to the Town Hall being used for it. I earnestly hope that in deference to the excellent spirit pervading the Press Note, the speakers at the ensuing meeting will refrain from making a pointed reference to this unpleasant little incident.

ROCKS AHEAD. THERE are ominous signs that the meeting of the Congress at Lahore next Christmas may provoke bitterness and discord. Lala Rajpat Rai has expressed a strong opinion against its being held in Lahore, giving his reasons in a letter to a local newspaper, which is remarkable for nothing so much as its formidable length. I am sorry to say it is a farrago of absurd, illogical and contradictory ideas. He expresses himself in favour of the constitution drawn up at the Allahabad Convention, and yet he condemns it, because the Extremists had no hand in framing it, and because it was not submitted for sanction at a Congress attended by men of all shades of opinion. He professes to be a well-wisher of Moderates and Extremists alike, and argues that if the Congress is to be representative of the country, as a whole, it must not exclude the Nationalists from its fold. He chooses to think that the Congress has fallen just now on evil days, that "the bureaucracy has triumphed and beaten us hollow. The Congress ideals have been shattered to pieces by the Reform Scheme, and the Congress stands condemned by the mouth of its own leaders, who have given an unqualified support to the despatch of the Government of India, embodying the principle of a separate demonstrational representation, and an excessive representation to a minority on the ground of their political importance." So the artful scheme is the product of a deep design which it was given only to this discerning patriot to fathom! The Lala poses as a Moderate himself, and is profuse in his admiration of Sir Pherozeshaw Mehta and Mr. Gokhale. But I doubt if the average Extremist has taken up such an irreconcilable attitude towards the reforms, or held such a perverse view of the policy underlying them, as Lala Lajpat Rai. No one has yet suspected that the Reforms will be the undoing of the country!

AN IMPOSSIBLE UNION. WHEN the Lala insists upon Extremists and Moderates meeting together on the same platform, he advocates an impossible union. The irreconcilables having broken loose from the Congress, have rendered union, not only hopeless, but prejudicial to the best interests of the country. The difference between the two parties is not one of degree, but of principle. It is essential and permanent, not casual or accidental. The Allahabad Convention has laid it down as the vital principle of its constitution, that all agitation shall be conducted on strictly constitutional lines; and those who subscribe to this clause, by whatever name they may choose to be known, are, I suppose, eligible for admission to the deliberations of the Congress. The party representing the sane and stable element in the country is wise in washing its hands of hopeless fools and fanatics. It cannot identify itself with their insolent aggressiveness, and their propaganda of hatred and violence. The Congress will gain in reputation and influence, as it scrupulously avoids association with men who, in reality, are the enemies of their country.

THE CONGRESS PRESIDENT. THERE is yet another quarter from which the peace of the Congress may be endangered. It is reported that the choice of a large majority of the Provincial Committees will fall on Sir Pherozesha Mehta as its next president. As the mainstay of the Moderates, his election will be welcomed by the country. But he is not a "persona grata" with the general body of Extremists. The hot bloods, fed habitually on inferior stuff, are impatient of sane counsels and wise guidance. It is also reported that if Sir Pherozesha were to preside at the Congress, Bengal will hold aloof. The feeling against him amongst Nationalists and Revolutionaries is pretty strong. But if Bengal or any other province accepts the constitution, it must obey its authority, and must abide by the decision arrived at by a majority under its rules and regulations.

JAINS TO THE FORE. THE mild Jains who, till the other day, had no concern for anything beyond their peaceful occupations, have awakened to a sense of communal consciousness. Fired by the example of Mahomedans, they have approached Government with a representation that their claims as an important minority should be adequately recognized in the new Scheme of Reforms. They maintain that they have distinct interests of their own, which have little in common with the rest of the great Hindu community, and that these interests can best be safeguarded only by special representation. They have also become alive to a little grievance of their own, on which they have approached Government with another petition. If other communities have some of their principal holidays recognized as public holidays, why should not a similar concession be made to them? They have discovered, after all these years, that as no gazetted holidays have been set apart for them, "they find it very inconvenient to attend to their religious ceremonies, and have to undergo at times a very great risk, to the detriment of their business, while attending to their religious festivals and rituals." The spectacle of a devout people, distracted between the contending claims of business and religion, is indeed, touching. They mention four of their principal holidays, and pray that all these, or a smaller number, may be gazetted as public holidays. The Jains celebrate a number of festivals during the year, and if only two or four of these are singled out as days on which there should be a complete cessation of work, the religious difficulty to which they advert, will be relieved but very partially. But the mere recognition even of a couple of their holidays for a place in the honoured list will, I suppose, act as a charm in mitigating their grievance and soothing their sufferings. It will add to the dignity and importance of these festivals, and the community will shine in their reflected lustre. The Jain representation commands our sympathy. It is characteristically pacific. The Government are reminded that they are peace-loving and law-abiding, and "form no insignificant factor in the stability of the British Government, in whose sense of justice and fair-play they have implicit confidence." The appeal is irresistible.

DION.

ARMY MEDICAL CORPS OFFICERS.

Return of Tour Expired Men.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, SEPTEMBER 8.

The following tour expired Army Medical Corps officers proceed home next cold weather as stated:—

Per transport "Rohilla" on 14th October 1909, from Bombay:—Lieut-Colonel J. R. Forrest, Major E. A. Burnside, Majors R. C. Thacker, E. S. Clarke, F. Kiddle, Captain W McDowell, and B. G. Patch.

Per transport "Dongola on 27th October, 1909, from Bombay:—Lieut-Colonel C T Blackrail, Major J. W. Jennings, Captains B. L. Pallant, P J Turner and A N MacNicol.

Per transport "Plassey" on 5th November 1909, from Bombay:—Lieut.-Colonel F. J. Jencken, F.S. LeQuesne, Majors W.K. Hudleston, H. E. Winter, W. W. K. Read and Captain W. V. H. Vaughan.

Per transport "Rohilla" on 10th December 1909 from Karachi:—Lieut.-Colonel A. R. Aldridge, Captains J. D. Richmond, H. Harding, R. B. Hele, and M. F. Grant.

Per transport "Dongola" on 31st December 1909 from Karachi:—Lieut.-Colonel F. P. Nicholls, N. A. Naines, D. M. O'Callghan, Major B. J. Innis, Captains H, M. W. Meadows and M. D, Ahern.

Per transport "Plassey" on 11th January 1910 from Bombay:—Lieut.-Colonels Wilson and H. D. Rowan, Major K. H. Kameron, Captains O. R. Carter, H. C. Hildreth, A. C. Osburn, W. Wiley and A. L. Otway.

Per transport "Dufferin" 25th January 1910 from Bombay:—Lient. Colonel H. Cocks, H. P. G. Elkington, Major C. Dalton, Captains C. O. Hall, J. Fairbairn, A. S. Arthur, and D. P. Watson.

Per transport "Rewa" on 2nd February 1910 from Karachi:—Lieut. Colonel W. T. Swan, Major J. B. Anderson. Captains R. T, Collins, and A. J, Hull.

Per transport "Rohilla" on 11th February 1910 from Karachi:—Lieut, Colonel F. W. Gordon Hall, Major J. Grech, Captains M. C. Wetherell, and J. H. Douglas.

Per transport "Dongola" on 2nd March 1910 from Bombay:—Lieut.-Colonel P. C. H. Gordon, Majors A. J. Luther, St. J. B. Killery, Captains T. F. Harty, D. P. Johnstone, and R. R. Lewis.

Per transport "Plassey" on 11th March 1910 from Bombay:—Lieut-Colonels W. W, Pike, J. R. Stuart, Major T. McDermott, Captains J. A. Turnbull, F. J. Garland, F. M. M. Ommanney, F, H. Noke and G. F. Cathcart.

STRIKE ON S. I. RAILWAY.

Men Return to Work.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, SEPTEMBER 8.

The strike of the South Indian Railway employees is over. Nearly all the men belonging to the Workshops at Negapatam are working in their respective factories. The moulding foundry which is closed as a punishment will be re-opened on Thursday next, the special police reserve being withdrawn.

Mr. T. J. McCloughlin, General Traffic Manager, left for Simla to attend the annual Conference of the Railway Association.

Mr. H. J. Thompson, the Agent, will proceed to Simla on the 10th instant.

MR. DADABHAI NAOROJI'S BIRTHDAY.

On Monday evening, the deputation appointed by the public meeting, held in Bombay on the 4th instant, to celebrate the 85th birthday of Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji and the fourth anniversary of the Bombay National Union, waited upon Mr. Dadabhai at his residence at Versova to present the address in a silver casket, which was read in the above meeting. The deputation consisted of Rao Bahadur Vissanji Khimji, J. P, Mr. D. G. Sukhadwala, Dr. D. D. Sathaye, Messrs. Ali Mahomed Bhimji, T. P. Maahvaker, K. G. Kothari, and T. D. Sanghvi. Mr. Dadabhai gave the following reply to the deputation.

To Mr. Vissanji Khimji and other friends of the deputation from the public meeting, held under the auspices of the Bombay National Union:—

Dear Friends,—I feel deeply touched, obliged and gratified by the honour done to me by the public meeting, held on the 4th instant under the auspices of the Bombay National Union, and by their deputing you to present to me an address adopted by the meeting.

In the address the meeting has tendered to me their most cordial congratulations on my 85th birthday, prayed that Heaven may spare me for many years and have appreciated most generously my life-work, as I cannot but feel deeply such exceeding kindness and honour.

I am much pleased by the assurance given in the last para of the address:—"We shall strive to do our duty with courage and self-sacrifice and we shall always endeavour to keep within constitutional limits."

It is by such a course that we have already received some Reforms at the hands of Lord Morley and Lord Minto. And I have every hope that with such self-sacrifice and persevering work, we shall not fail to obtain the amelioration of the condition of the great mass of the people and the fulfilment of all our aspirations.

I thank most heartily again the deputation, the public meeting, and the Bombay National Union for all their kindness and generous sentiments; and I earnestly wish every success to all such noble and patriotic efforts as are being made by the Indian National Congress and all other bodies that are exerting for the good of our country.

(Sd.) Dadabhai Naoroji.

Versova, 6th September 1909.

In the conversation which followed, Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji said that a session of the Indian National Congress in London and deputations to England will help the cause.

The following letter from H. E. the Governor was received by Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji, dated Government House, 5th September.—

Dear Mr. Dadabhai Naoroji,—May I add my best congratulations to the many that you will receive on the occasion of your 85th birthday? With sincere wishes for your health and happiness.—I am etc.,

(Sd.) G. S. CLARKE.

In reply, the following letter was sent, Versova, 6th September.—

Dear Sir George Clarke,—My most sincere thanks for your Excellency's very kind congratulations for my 85th birthday and for the sincere wishes for my health and happiness.—Yours sincerely,

(Sd) DADABHAI NAOROJI.

BOMBAY MEDICAL UNION.

Memorial to Lord Morley.

A General Meeting of the qualified members of the Medical Profession was held under the auspices of the Bombay Medical Union yesterday afternoon in the Union Rooms, Apollo Bunder, to adopt a Memorial to the Secretary of State for India regarding his recent despatches about the creation of an Independent Medical Profession in India. Sir Bhalchandra Krishna presided.

THE CHAIRMAN'S SPEECH.

The Chairman, addressing the meeting, said:—

"The occasion which has called us here together this evening is singularly important to members of the Medical Profession. The ready response which you have been good enough to make to the invitation of the Medical Union, and the evident earnestness and enthusiasm with which you are all animated, show that you are fully sensible of such importance. Gentlemen, on behalf of the Medical Union, I heartily thank you, and offer you a cordial welcome. Lord Morley's despatch and the antecedent despatch of the Government of India, on the subject of promoting the growth of an independent medical profession in India, published in May last, are conceived in such a liberal progressive spirit that they seem to many of us to promise a fulfilment of our long cherished desires of Medical Reform. As you are aware we have been endeavouring for the last thirty years to impress upon the attention of Government the various points in which reform is needed. Our appeals met with some measure of success during the administration of Lord Reay, but subsequently things relapsed into the old groove. Now, again happily our complaints have received a favourable hearing, and the Bombay Medical Union have thought it fit to convene a public meeting of the Indian medical profession in this Presidency in order to express their thanks to Lord Morley and the Government of India and to specify in detail their prayers for further reform. Let me premise at the outset that we mean no hostility or ill-will to the Indian Medical Service. We are ready to acknowledge, as has been acknowledged in the Memorial, that we are greatly indebted to that Service. They have been the pioneers of Western medical science and Medical education in this country, and there have been many members of that Service whose names we respect, and whose memories we greatly adore. As we have all along contended, we complain against the system and not against individuals. The Indian Medical Service is a close monopoly, and like all monopolies it has had a very dwarfing and demoralizing effect upon its own members, as well as on the Indian medical profession. The Service seemed destined at one time to occupy the whole field of medical relief, research and education to the exclusion and detriment of Indian talent. It is against this exclusion that we have protested. We have sought to assert the principles of open door, fair field and no favour. Our complaint is two-fold. We say medical education should be made more efficient than it is, by making it no longer dependent on the exigencies of the Indian Medical Service, by re-organising it and manning it with Indian graduates of capacity wherever possible. Secondly, we say, Indian medical graduates should have equal scope of rising in the medical and other cognate services as graduates in Arts, Law and Engineering. They should moreover be given opportunities for research and the cultivation of science. These objects can be well attained by loosening the bonds of exclusion of the Indian Medical Service. The despatches of the Secretary of State and the Government of India show a consciousness and a sense of awakening on the part of the highest authorities about the mischief of such exclusion. In 1900 Lord George Hamilton, late Secretary of State for India, wrote: "It would be of such great benefit to India generally that medical men should establish themselves in private practice in the country in the same way as they do in other parts of Her Majesty's Empire without entering the Medical Service connected with the army that I am unwilling to accept proposals based upon the assumption that sufficient medical qualifications will never be found in India or elsewhere outside the Indian Medical Service." Referring to this remark the Government of India in their recent despatch observe: "We are in entire sympathy with the desire to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India, and we recognise the important bearing upon this question of Lord George Hamilton's suggestion that advantage should be taken of creation of new medical appointments to provide for the admission of independent practitioners either to the new apointments or to some of the posts which are regarded as reserved for members of the Indian Medical Service." Lord Morley again in his last despatch observes: "I have consequently decided that the time has now arrived when no further increase of the Civil side of the Service can be allowed, and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of Civil Medical practitioners recruited in India." His Lordship concludes. "When it is found impossible to obtain a man from outside the Indian Medical Service to fill a particular new Civil appointment, or one which has not previously been so filled, I will not object for the present to that Service being drawn upon; but the vacancy so caused must be filled from outside it, i.e., no appointment must be made in succession which would involve an addition to the cadre of the Indian Medical Service." These observations, I venture to think, imply, that hereafter appointment will normally be made from the ranks of private practitioners, that selection from the independent profession will be the rule, and that appointment from the ranks of the Indian Medical Service will be the exception. It now rests with the Government of India to carry out the principle thus laid down. We are glad to acknowledge that the beginning has been made by throwing open a few Civil Surgeonships to Indian graduates. But it is not the number of posts that we care for. We are keen about our eligibility to rise to the highest post being established just as a lawyer can rise to the High Court Judgeship or an engineer can rise to the post of Superintending Engineer. In the field of education and research again we are anxious that Indian graduates should have opportunities to qualify for professorships and for carrying on research work. If the posts of Registrars and tutors now established at the Grant Medical College are made tenable for a sufficiently long period, the holders of the posts may be in a position to cultivate the special subjects and attain such proficiency as to make them qualified to hold a professorship in the particular subjects in course of time. A grade of assistant professors may be instituted and promotions may be made from the tutorships to the assistant professorships, and from these latter to professorships in the end. The tutors and assistant professors will share with the professors in the arduous work of teaching, now grown more arduous by the growth in the number of students. They will form a link between the students and the professors and may be trusted to come into more personal and direct contact with the students. Such an arrangement will make the teaching more efficient and will create a body of qualified men devoted to the cause of science. It will, moreover, obviate the evil of plurality of appointments, and frequent and often incongruous transfers, which we have had so much to deplore in the past. The reproach of want of aptitude for original research among Indian graduates may also be removed thereby. The chief difficulty insisted on by the Government of India as preventing the employment of Indian graduates in larger numbers is the want of qualified men. We answer that Government may be pleased to provide the requisite training ground, and a class of men qualified for professorships may in course of time be created. Even now there are several fully qualified men holding European distinctions, and this class will be further supplemented by the men so trained at the College. Gentlemen, I have detained you long. I have endeavoured to indicate on what lines our efforts at reform should proceed. The Memorial mentions the details of the appointments that may well be gradually conferred on members of the independent medical profession in the Presidency. With Lord Morley as Secretary of State, Lord Minto as Viceroy, and Sir George Clarke as Governor of Bombay, we have a combination of rare good fortune and we may confidently look forward to our wishes being fulfilled in a substantial manner. I shall now ask you to proceed with the adoption of the Memorial which is the principal object of this meeting.

The following are extracts from the Memorial:—

Your Lordship's memorialists have read with feelings of the most lively gratification the correspondence relating to the measures to be taken for promoting growth of an independent medical profession in India passed between your Lordship in Council and the Government of India, presented to Parliament on May 20th, 1909, and published in the local newspapers. Your Lordship's emphatic pronouncement that "the time has now arrived when no "further increase of the civil side of the service can be allowed, and when a strong effort should be made to reduce it by gradually extending the employment of civil medical practitioners recruited in India," has especially evoked feelings of keen satisfaction and gratitude, going, as it does, to the very root of the matter, and evincing an earnest determination to do justice to the claims of independent medical practitioners, and to remedy the acknowledged anomalies and abuses of the existing monopoly of the Indian Medical Service. Coming as your Lordship's present proposal does so closely on the heels of the beneficent scheme of political reforms which has been hailed with wide-spread and genuine enthusiasm throughout the country, it is rightly regarded as affording an additional proof of your Lordship's earnest desire to satisfy the reasonable demands and the legitimate aspirations of educated Indians in the various fields of activity for which they may be qualified. Your Lordship's memorialists venture to express the confident hope, now that your Lordship and the Government of India are in entire sympathy with the desire to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India, that the reforms which have already been too long delayed to the detriment alike of the public interest and the cause of medical education, will be vigorously pursued, and consummated in the generous and broad-minded spirit in which they have been conceived. Your Lordship's memorialists are desirous of availing themselves of this opportunity to solicit the attention of your Lordship to the following "resume" of facts connected with the monopoly of the I.M.S., which will show that the scheme of reform outlined in the despatch of your Lordship, in its main lines, is in entire consonance with the repeated demands of the profession and the public, that the most strenuous and, so far, successful opposition has been offered to the carrying out of any comprehensive scheme of reform, that the extent to which all the more important appointments have been, in a gradually increasing degree, absorbed by the Service has not only created grave dissatisfaction, but has also prejudicially affected the cause of Science and the public revenue, and that the most ceaseless vigilance and unbending firmness will be required in giving effect to the proposed reforms, which will come not a day too soon. Whatever necessity or justification there might have been for confining the Medical College and Hospital and other appointments to the members of the I.M.S. in the earlier days of the introduction of Western medical education in India more than 50 years ago, that necessity and justification have long ceased to exist, an independent medical profession, having in its ranks members fully capable of holding these appointments with credit and distinction, having sprung up during the interval, but which, till now, has been jealously excluded from any appreciable participation in these coveted prizes of the close service. Both the medical profession and the Indian public are and will ever be grateful to the eminent and liberal-minded officers of the I.M.S., the promoters of Western medical education in India, men like Morehead and Pitt, Birdwood and [illegible] Cook and Carter—who did yeomen service to the cause of medical science, and rose above personal and class considerations. So far back as 1868, two of these distinguished members of the service, Sir George Birdwood and Sir William Guyer Hunter, strenuously resisted the proposal of Government to attach certain chairs in the Grant Medical College to appointments in the I. M. S., and what is still more noteworthy, the University of Bombay itself warmly supported the opposition, and submitted to Government, as your Lordship's memorialists have done more than once, that in the interests of learning and science, the Principal and Professors of Grant Medical College and the attached J. J. Hospital should be appointed solely on the ground of scientific attainments and teaching powers, the choice not being limited to the Bombay Military Service, but the best candidates being accepted from whatever quarters they may offer themselves. An attempt made to treat the Grant Medical College—then and still the only teaching medical college in Western India—half as an educational and half as a military institution provoked no less keen opposition, so much so that Government were obliged to issue a resolution emphasising that it was an entire misapprehension to look upon it in any other light than as an educational institution, and that in that light, and that alone, it was the desire of Government that it should continue to be viewed. Unfortunately, however, these liberal and statesmanlike principles were, in course of time, subordinated to a policy based on narrow considerations of the interests of a limited class, and with the rolling of time, the service monopoly became more and more firmly established, and all attempts of the outside medical profession, which was gradually receiving accession of professional strength, to break in upon the monopoly to however small an extent, proved ineffectual. The system of appointing men to important college and hospital posts by the test of membership of the service and according to service exigencies, to the disregard of all other considerations, was carried so far that in the year 1889 Lord Reay, himself a distinguished educationist, was obliged to make a serious effort to arrest the growing mischief. Towards the end of that year was promulgated a scheme for development of instruction in Grant Medical College, based mainly on the report of the then Principal of the College, himself a distinguished ornament of the I. M. S. The Government Resolution enunciating the scheme recognised the necessity of securing a continuity of education, and an energetic and continuous devotion on the part of the teaching staff to the higher teaching and research in the subjects in which they had shown a special aptitude, and the principle that, in making substantive or temporary appointments to the college staff the officer selected should be chosen with reference to his ability to teach one or more of the special subjects, and to continue to devote himself to them irrespective of his promotion in the college or his advancement in the medical service. The scheme also sought to provide for the appointment of Honorary Physicians and Honorary Surgeons from the local medical profession, and Assistant holders of these Honorary appointments from among the fresh medical graduates. These reforms, were conceived in a liberal spirit, and sought to give effect to sound principles, calculated alike to recognise and reward talent and merit wherever found, and to strengthen and improve the teaching of science. It was the first serious and earnest effort made by Government to dissociate themselves from the policy which had till then reserved appointments for members of the I.M.S., irrespective of fitness or aptitude, and as such it was hailed with satisfaction by the profession outside the service ranks and by the public. In some of the appointments which followed the promulgation of this scheme effect was given to the principles underlying the policy which had dictated the Resolution, and its beneficent effects soon manifested themselves. Unfortunately, however, the spirit of reform proved but too short-lived; with the departure of Lord Reay the reform inaugurated by him was gradually allowed to sink into oblivion, and the policy on which the mischievous service monopoly was based and had thriven, once more gained sway, and again produced effects which were inevitable. The feeling of dissatisfaction and injustice to the growing body of independent practitioners was accentuated, and found expression in a Memorial of the medical profession to Government embodying certain extremely important resolutions unanimously adopted at a public meeting held on November 12, 1892. Your Lordship's memorialists venture to say that the principles inunciated and the demands made in the resolutions are absolutely sound and unexceptional and that if serious and earnest efforts had been made to give effect to them as circumstances admitted, they would have produced a most soothing and salutary effect, and obviated a great deal of just bitterness and sense of injustice and disappointment, at the same time that they would have materially improved the efficiency and high character of the instruction on which the Government of India rightly and properly lay great stress, and, moreover, considerably eased the public revenue. But this memorial remained unheeded, and the monopoly continued to flourish with added vigour. The question was then warmly taken up by the Indian National Congress. Successive sittings of the Congress have repeated and emphasized the grievances of the independent medical profession, the evils of the service monopoly, and the urgent need of reform in the directions indicated. No substantial relief, however, having been afforded, or expected, in face of powerful and influential opposition to any project of real reform, the profession, in 1896, set on foot a movement for representing their just grievances in England, and a fund having been started for the purpose, the late Dr. K. N. Bahadhurjee, a most eminent member of the profession and a most successful and esteemed Consultant who had taken the foremost part in the agitation for the proposed reforms, was deputed to England, where he gave important evidence before the Welby Commission, and succeeded in enlisting influential professional sympathy and support for his cause. The agitation has since been kept up more or less vigorously but has led to no substantial results. A few minor appointments in [illegible] junior teaching staff, carrying insignificant [illegible]ies, have indeed been created and given to non-service men and only lately the claims of a distinguished Indian have been tardily recognised by being appointed to the Chair of Bacteriology. But the large bulk of the more important and lucrative appointments, including those which might be thrown open to outsiders with due regard to administrative and military exigencies, still continues to be held by members of the I. M. S., and plurality of appointments held by the same fortunate individuals are by no means infrequent. The consequence, apart from the effect of such a system on the cause of medical education, is that while the highest appointments to which under existing conditions local graduates in Government service, however high their attainments of qualifications, might aspire, are four minor Civil Surgeoncies allotted to places which afford little prospect of private practice, and carrying salaries of Rs. 250 only earned after 14 years of service rising to Rs. 500 after a service of 21 years all the higher appointments in and out of the College and Hospital the holders of which draw salaries (including their service grade-pay) thrice or four times higher and supplemented by large and lucrative practice, are still monopolised by the fortunate members of the I.M.S. Local medical graduates, generally first-class men, entering the service of Government as Assistant Surgeons on a salary of not more than Rs. 100 a month cannot aspire to anything more than Rs. 250 after 14 years of approved service—all except eight, four of whom get Rs. 350 a month, and the other four, under a recent arrangement, might be posted to the four minor Civil Surgeoncies already referred to; while tutors, who are fresh graduates passing their examinations with distinction in special subject holding these places only for five years, have to be content with Rs. 100 and Rs. 75 a month, and the newly-created Registrarships or Fellowships, 6 in number, to which local graduates are appointed, are not worth more than Rs. 50 a month; the Demonstrator of Anatomy is an Assistant Surgeon who draws nothing more than his grade pay of Rs. 125 rising to Rs. 250 a month after 14 years of service; the Lectureship in Dentistry is held by a non-service medical man, a European, drawing Rs. 200 per month, the Professorships of Botany and Biology are held by a non-service man—a European—drawing Rs. 400 a month, and the present holder of the Lectureship in Ear, Throat and Nose Disease, endowed by H. H. the Gaekwar for 5 years, which will shortly expire, is held by a native of India drawing an Honorarium of Rs. 1,000 per annum. These are the [illegible] appointments which members of the medical profession outside the I.M.S., have been [illegible], after years of struggle, to secure under [illegible]ing conditions, and it will be seen that they [illegible] neither numerous nor important and highly paid. What makes the situation peculiarly mortifying and intolerable is that, while the most distinguished outside medical graduates in Government service cannot hope to aspire to [illegible] post than one of the existing four Civil Surgeoncies carrying a maximum salary of Rs. 500 after 21 years of approved service, graduates in the Law Faculty, for instance, occupy the high and responsible and well-paid posts of District and Session Judges and even Judges of the High Court salaries of Rs. 4,000 a month, one of the most distinguished Indian Law graduate having only lately been officiating Chief Justice of the High Court of Bombay; and Indian graduates in Civil Engineering have likewise risen to the rank of Executive Engineers and even higher to the responsible post of Superintending Engineer of a Division with a salary of Rs. 1,500 a month. Similarly in the Revenue Department Indians, with or without University qualifications, have risen to the grade of 1st Class Deputy Collectors drawing Rs. 800 and upwards. The disabilities and grievances of which your Lordship's memorialists complain would appear in still more striking form when confronted with the large number of highly-paid appointments reserved for the I. M. S. Beginning with the senior teaching staff:—of the thirteen Professorships in the Grant Medical College, no less than eleven are held by nine I. M. S. officers, the system of plurality of appointments accounting for this seeming anomaly; thus the Professor of Chemistry is also Chemical Analyser to Government, an office requiring the whole time and energy of a full-time worker, and he is, moreover, Professor of Medical Jurisprudence, (and until very recently was also Professor of Physics) drawing two separate salaries for two appointments; the Professor of Physiology, supposed to be a special full-time officer, drawing a special salary, is also Professor of Hygiene, receiving a special additional salary for the latter post. (As another illustration of the same individual holding several appointments may be mentioned the Professor of Botany, an outsider and European, who is also Professor of Biology, and is, besides, the Police Surgeon, Coroner's Surgeon, Surgeon to the Port Trust and enjoys private practice.) Another anomalous and mischievous feature of the existing system —excluding as it rigidly does outsiders, however highly qualified—is the heterogenous and incongruous combination of appointments held by the same individuals who cannot, in the nature of things be expected to possess the necessary combination of qualifications for the posts, e.g., the Professor of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children acted also as Professor of Botany, the Professor of Anatomy was deemed qualified to hold the Chair of Midwifery and Diseases of Women and Children; Pathology, Chemistry, and Medical Jurisprudence have found the same exponent, and one Professor was deemed versatile enough to be capable of doing justice to such widely divergent subjects as Botany, Chemistry Medical Jurisprudence, Materia Medica, Anatomy and Physiology, and Surgery at different times, and subjects like Zoology and Ophthalmic Medicine and Surgery have likewise formed a harmonious combination in the person of one and the same Officer.

Nor does the service monopoly flourish deep and strong in the College and Hospital alone; the civil appointment throughout the Presidency tell the same tale.

Your Lordship's memorialists respectfully submit that such a system as this which has so long prevailed can not but be regarded by all right-thinking men as indefensible and mischievous, and is no less opposed to policy than to reason and justice. Such a total and systematic exclusion of the sons of the soil, however qualified and deserving, from all high and important appointments in favour of the members of a particular service or class irrespective of the necessary qualifications, must be detrimental to the cause of medical education and the interests of science, must provoke feelings of discontent, and impose a needlessly grievous burden on the public revenue. "The Indian Medical Record" sometime ago pointed out, in a series of carefully edited articles, the saving of several lacs of Rupees per annum which might be effected by the abolition of the military service monopoly, and the creation of a purely civil medical service. Without desiring to place undue emphasis on the details of the proposals thus adumbrated, it may be interesting and useful to refer to the figures as furnishing at least materials for inquiry and examination. It was pointed out that 639 military officers who formed the I.M.S. of the three Presidencies, 268 were in military employment, while 371 were in purely civil work, that the effective strength of the Service was only 532 officers, 107 being on leave, and that the cost of maintaining the effective working strength was 77 lacs of Rupees. The 371 military officers in civil employment were disposed of as follows:—Surgeon Major General, India, 1, cost Rs. 36,000; Surgeon Major General (Bombay and Madras), 2, cost Rs. 60,000; Surgeon Colonels, 6, cost Rs. 1,29,600; Brigade Surgeon Lieutenant Colonels, 32, cost Rs. 4,80,000; Surgeon Lieutenant Colonels, 61, cost Rs. 7,32,000; Surgeon Majors, 137, cost Rs. 13,15,200; Surgeon Captains, 119, cost Rs. 6,42,600; Surgeon Lieutenants, 13, cost Rs. 54,600: Total 371, cost Rs. 34,50,009; Add, 35 per cent. of total cost for staff allowance, Rs. 12,07,500: Total Rupees 46,57,500.

If a purely civil medical service were created from the uncovenanted medical service as follows:—3 Inspectors-General, salary Rs. 1,500 a month, cost Rs. 54,000; 50 Civil Surgeons of over 15 years' service at Rs. 700 a month, cost Rs. 4,20,000; 150 Civil Surgeons of over 7 years' service at Rs. 500 a month, cost Rs. 9,00,000; 168 Civil Surgeons of under 7 years' service at Rs. 350 a month cost Rs. 7,05,600: Total 371, cost total Rupees 20,79,600. Staff and other allowances being "nil" the difference in cost equals Rs. 25,77,900, the saving would be over 25 lacs of Rupees. Your Lordship's memorialists deem it necessary to refer to another anomaly of the existing system, viz., the dual control of the Surgeon-General and the Director of Public Instruction over the only two existing medical institutions in the Presidency viz. the Grant Medical College and the J. J. Hospital. Principals after Principals have protested against this anomaly but it still subsists though nowhere else is the control of the educational authority, represented by the Director of Public Instruction claimed to be shared by the Military Head of the Service. Your Lordship's memorialists submit that this continued and practically total exclusion of medical men outside the ranks of the close service is more indefensible than ever, now that an independent and competent medical profession outside the service has sprung up, and has proved its capacity to hold the highest offices; and without any desire to make any invidious comparisons, it may be stated that the independent profession boasts of men whose professional and scientific attainments are at least equal to those of the large majority of the members of the Service. Your Lorship's memorialists venture to think that the anomalies and grievances have existed and flourished quite long enough, and that the time has arrived when the existing system should be thoroughly overhauled and placed on a just and satisfactory basis, and the claims of the independent medical profession should receive cordial and liberal recognition; and therefore it is that your Lordship's memorialists hail with great satisfaction your Lordship's emphatic determination to put a stop to the extensive and ever-increasing encroachments of the I.M.S. on the civil side of the service, and to recognise the legitimate claims of the independent medical profession. And, lastly, your Lordship's memorialists may be permitted respectfully to suggest the lines along which the proposed scheme of reform might be directed, so as to promote the growth of an independent medical profession in India, to do justice to the Indian claims, to advance the cause of education and science, and to relieve the public revenue of its present heavy burdens:—(a) That all appointments on the civil medical side be thrown open to proved merit and ability, wherever found, and that the sons of the soil should have an equal chance with their more fortunate brethren of the I. M. S. to compete for such appointments, their fitness being based on merit, qualifications, and other credentials alone, and not on any class membership or consideration of supposed service exigencies; (b) that the I. M. S. may be turned into a purely Military Service like the R. A. M. C., and a special Civil Medical Service be instituted for civil purposes; (c) that all control of the Grant Medical College and the teaching side of the J. J. Hospital should be vested in the Director of Public Instruction, alone, and that the Surgeon-General should have no control over the Professors and the teaching staff of the College and Hospital; (d) that effect should be given to the spirit and policy of Lord Reay's Resolution of 1889; (e) that the Multiple Professorships be abolished; (f) that the Physicians and Professors in the College and the Surgeons in Hospital need not be the same individuals; (g) that the status of the tutors be improved, and their remuneration fixed on a graded scale, with fuller prospects, and their designations changed to Lecturers; (h) that the Civil Assistant Surgeons be more liberally treated and should have a greater number of Civil Surgeoncies allotted to them."

Dr. K. E. Dadachanji moved, Dr. G. B. Prabhakar seconded and Dr. Rajabally, Dr. Patel and Dr. N. N. Katrak supported the resolution that the Memorial be adopted.

Dr. Arthur Powell said that he was in entire sympathy with the movement of promoting the interests of the independent medical profession in India. He would however say that the conditions in India were entirely different from those in England. In England the universities and hospitals were managed and maintained by the public, while in India they were managed and maintained by the Government and so long as the Government had to manage these in India they had to appoint one of their own officers to manage these institutions. In the Memorial it had been said that "as an illustration of the same individual holding several appointments there may be mentioned the Professor of Botany, an European, who was also Professor of Biology, and is besides the Police Surgeon, Coroner's Surgeon, Surgeon to the Port and enjoyed private practice."

The resolution was carried.

Dr. J. J. Cursetji proposed, Dr. N. H. E. Sukhia seconded and Dr. Shivdas Parmananddas supported a resolution, which was carried, authorising the Chairman to forward the Memorial with a covering letter to the Secretary of State through the proper authorities.

A vote of thanks to the Chairman terminated the proceedings.

MUNICIPAL STANDING COMMITTEE.

Sir Sassoon J. David yesterday presided at the meeting of the Standing Committee of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, held yesterday afternoon in the Municipal Hall.

CONTRACT FOR THE SUPPLY OF GRAM AND OOREED.

One Esufally Budrudin wrote to the President of the Corporation in July last that the contractors were supplying gram instead of ooreed which was very objectionable inasmuch as the rate of gram was about Rs. 12 per 1,000 lbs. lower than that of ooreed and was expected still to go down. The contract rate for both was the same namely Rs. 46 per 1,000 lbs. He suggested that if the Municipal Commissioner invited tenders for the quantity required beyond that provided for in the present contract the Municipality would be benefited to the extent of at least Rs. 20,000.

The Committee had forwarded the letter to the Commissioner for inquiry and report, and on the 9th August Esufally, in another letter to the Municipality, stated that he understood the annual supply of grain required under the contract was 10,0000 lbs. but the present contractors had to supply 300,000 lbs. and owing to the difference in the prices of gram and ooreed the Municipality was losing Rs. 3,000 every month.

In his report to the Commissioner on the subject the Executive Engineer stated:—"I have the honour to inform you that it was suggested to me that our bullocks would be better off if they were fed on gram than on ooreed. I, therefore, instituted enquiries and learnt that the Commissariat bullocks receive a ration of 8 1/2 lbs. of gram and 1 lb. of bran per pair. The bullocks belonging to the Bandora Slaughter House are also fed on gram and bran. Gram is richer in nitrogenous matter than ooreed and both our Chief Veterinary Inspector and the Assistant Principal of the Bombay Veterinary College are of opinion that this grain forms a very good food for bullocks. With your approval therefore I intend to give it a trial. I propose to give our bullocks the same amount of ration as the Commissariat bullocks viz., 8 1/2 lbs. of gram and 1lb. of bran per day per pair. At present we give 9 1-2 lbs. of ooreed per pair to our bullocks, but as gram contains a larger proportion of nitrogenous matter than ooreed, it is advisable to reduce the quantity of the former by one lb. per pair and substitute a lb. of bran instead. This proposed method of feeding will bring about a saving in the feeding charges. The rate for ooreed and gram is the same, viz., Rs. 46-11-0 for 1,000 lbs. The rate for bran is Rs. 36 per 1,000 lbs. Hence on calculation it has been found that there will be a saving of 5 annas and 5 pies per month per pair on the present rate of feeding by the introduction of gram and bran for ooreed."

The consideration of the matter was postponed.

PRIZE-DISTRIBUTION AT WADHWAN.

In the midst of a large gathering of European guests and Native officers, the Daji Raj High School prize-distribution was performed on Monday. His Highness the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan city kindly invited on behalf of the school Major Coghill, the Political Agent.

The report of the Headmaster stated that in a previous year H. H. the Thakore Saheb had made certain very useful and highly practical observations, the chief of which was that of associating secular with a little of unsectarian spiritual instruction. Accordingly, the attempt of teaching some ethico-religious lessons made by Mr. S. S. Mehta was sanctioned by His Highness and a small manual compiled and published by him got recognition as a text book in all the high school classes here.

The first item of the programme, was the proposal made by His Highness that the President's chair should be filled by Major Coghill. This done the Headmaster's report was read and recitations by the boys were given. The distribution of the prizes to boys was followed by a few remarks from the chair. The Political Agent, Jhalawad Prant, emphasised the desirability of religious education leading to moral discipline and turning out good citizens as an ultimate end. Expressing his great pleasure at the keen interest shown by His Highness in matters educational, he agreed with the sense of the report referred to, that physical, mental, moral and religious instruction imparted in the Daji Raj High School has so far won the hearts of the people and so for attracted boys from all quarters, that although Limbdi and Dhangadhra had ceased to be feeders on account of their having opened High Schools of their own, yet the number of scholars was steadily increasing month by month.

LEGAL INTELLIGENCE.

HIGH COURT.

FOURTH CRIMINAL SESSIONS.

Before Mr. Justice Beaman.

MAZAGON TRAGEDY.

Charge of Murder.

EMPEROR VS. ROQUE GONSALVES.

For the Crown:—The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman, with Mr. Jafferbhoy Rahimtulla, instructed by Mr. Nicholson, the Crown Prosecutor.

For the Accused:—Mr. Hussain B. Tyebji.

In this case, which was committed to the Sessions by Rao Bahadur Chunilal H. Setalvad, Fourth Presidency Magistrate, the accused Roque Gonsalves, a Native Christian, aged 40 years, was charged with the murder of a woman named Carmelina, and attempting to murder Dolarosa Piris, and one Francis Fernandez.

The following Special Jury was empanelled to try the case:—Mr. O. Sewell (Foreman), Mr. M. N. Hogg, Mr. F. H. Sutton, Mr. Jeejeebhoy Dadabhoy Mody, Mr. R. E. Gregor-Pearse, Mr. J. E. Sukhadwalla, Mr. Newman Taylor, Mr. Abraham J. Meyer, and Mr. J. M. Dame.

The Hon'ble Mr. Strangman opened the case for the prosecution.

The learned Counsel said that the accused lived in a room in Nensi Khairaj's chawl at Mazagon with Dolarosa Peris, Francis Pereira, Carmelina Pereira and Remiza Sequeira. On the evening of the 19th August, the accused came home. Dolarosa Piris, who lived with the accused, asked Francis Fernandez for matches to light the lamp. The accused assaulted her for it. Shortly after him his friend arrived; they went out into the verandah for a while; then the accused came back into the room. Dolarosa was sitting by the fire. Carmelina shouted to her to run away as the accused was going to shoot. Dolarosa ran out and the accused fired at Carmelina and at Francis. The latter was hurt by the shot. Carmelina was shot in the right arm-pit. The shot passed into the heart, and killed her. Carmelina lived with Francis. Pereira went underneath the bed. The accused gave chase to Dolarosa and overtaking her, fired a shot at her and wounded her in the thigh. She fell down. The accused jumped over her and ran off. Francis and Dolarosa were taken to the hospital. Luckily, Francis was not very badly injured, nor for the matter of that Dolarosa either. The accused, as the Advocate-General had already informed the Jury, had made off from the room; he got his beard and moustaches shaved somewhere, and went over to Bassein, where he hid himself in the house of one Joseph Maskelyn. The Police got information of his whereabouts and he was arrested. It was not the province of the prosecution to supply the motive for the commission of the offence by the accused; but as far as they were able to make out the motive in this case was jealousy on the part of the accused person. Some one appeared to have written to him an anonymous letter, asserting that he was an eye-witness of the infidelity of the woman Dolarosa. Brooding over this supposed wrong possibly, the accused committed the crime. Under these circumstances the accused was charged with the murder of Carmelina and with attempting to commit the murder of the other two persons, Dolarosa and Francis. If the jury held that the facts he had outlined before them were proved on the evidence, the accused would be guilty of the murder and of the attempts on the two others. If death had ensued of these two persons, the accused's act would have been such that it would have amounted to murder. Futile would it be for the prosecution to prognosticate at this early stage, what the line of defence was going to be, until the witnesses were cross-examined, and the statement was made by the accused to the Court. But without forestalling the defence, sufficient evidence would be adduced before the jury in substantiation of the offences charged to the accused.

THE EVIDENCE.

Evidence was then called.

The first witness examined was Dolarosa Piris, one of the injured women, who had received a shot in the waist. She said that when the accused came into her room she asked for matches from Fernandez. The accused became angry and asked witness why she asked for matches from Fernandez. He then slapped her. In the meantime a friend of the accused came into the room and they both had some liquor and they left. Shortly afterwards the accused again appeared and fired two shots. This alarmed her and she ran out of the room. The accused followed her and wounded her with a shot and ran away.

Francis Fernandez said that the accused shot at him only once. He then shot Carmelina dead.

Mr. Solway, Inspector of Police, said that on the 19th of August he got information of a murder at the Nensi Khairaj's chawl, and he immediately went to the spot. He found a woman lying dead. It was at 9 p. m. that he received the information. The corpse was left in the room and a guard was stationed there. He arrested the accused two days after the occurrence. The accused told him that he was very sorry for what had occurred. He said that he did not wish to kill Carmelina.

Dr. Powell, on being examined by the Advocate-General, said that on the 26th August last he was taken by Inspector Solway to Nensi Khairaj's chawl. He found a woman dead there. He saw a bullet wound on the body, and in his post-mortem examination, he found a bullet in the body behind the heart. The heart was completely shattered and death was instantaneous.

Dr. Wittenbury, House Surgeon, J.J. Hospital, said that he found a bullet wound on the body of Fernandez. The bullet was extracted just above the elbow. Dolorosa was admitted into the Hospital; she too had a bullet wound.

Jagganath Kashinath said that the accused frequented his shop and took liquor worth an anna. He had moustaches then. When he came a second time he had shaved off his moustaches.

Bhow Narayan Sub-Inspector of Police, E. Division said that he accompanied Mr. Solway to Nensi Khairaj chawl at Mazagon. He made enquiries in the case. He went to several places to get correct information in connection with the accused. He went to Bassein where the accused was arrested him there and brought him to Bombay.

His Lordship then asked the accused whether he wished to make any statement. Accused said that he was a Goanese subject of the Portuguese Government. He had a wife and two children at Goa. His wife was mad. His friends advised him to keep another woman. So he kept Dolorosa and asked her to be faithful to him. Accused said he was employed on board the steamer. On the evening of the 19th August, he went out to purchase some tobacco. Before he went out he had three drinks; when he returned to his house he found it was all darkness.

He found that his mistress had misbehaved. At first he slapped her. Then Carmelina and others came in. He took his revolver from the box only to frighten Francis. He did not know if it was loaded. In the hurry of the moment, he fired and Carmelina was shot dead. He had no wish to kill Carmelina. What took place afterwards, he did not remember. He went to different places and at last reached Bassein, from where he was arrested.

QUESTION OF SELF-CONTROL.

The Advocate-General said that there were two questions of substance concerned in this case: one was with what intention the accused fired the revolver shots and the other was, whether the accused at the time was deprived of his self-control owing to any grave and sudden provocation. From the facts of the case, it would appear that he was perfectly cool and collected. The line of defence in this case was that the accused was deprived of his self-control. The circumstances of the case did not warrant such a defence. The death of Carmelina might have been caused by accident and the accused might not have wished her death. But a man using a revolver, and that too, a loaded revolver, must be supposed to know the nature and consequence of his acts. There was no sudden and grave provocation in the case.

Mr. Tyebji then addressed the Jury and said that the prosecution had not alleged any motive for such a crime a murder. The accused did not deny the evidence against him. He did not deny that he shot Carmelina dead: nor did he deny that aimed a shot at Fernandez and Dolorosa. It would appear from the evidence that there were grave and sudden provocation for the accused. He had no grudge and no evidence was shown to prove any malice. He was dissatisfied with the conduct of his mistress who had promised to be faithful to him. It was in a sudden quarrel, in the heat of passion and under the influence of drink that the act was committed and he appealed the jury to take these matters into their consideration in returning their verdict.

His Lordship then summed up the case to the jury. After explaining the law bearing on the case, His Lordship said that the real question concerned in the case was whether there was evidence to show that the killing of Carmelina was done upon sudden and grave provocation. In this connection His Lordship said that the provocation must be sudden and grave enough to deprive the accused of self-control. After setting out the facts of the case, His Lordship observed that the prosecution had conducted the case with fairness to the accused. The anonymous letter found in his box was put in. The suspicion regarding the conduct of the mistress of the accused was aroused about a fortnight previous and it was found on evidence that the accused had done nothing till the 19th of August. If without any provocation the accused had committed the act, he was guilty of murder and if Carmelina was killed by him accidentally then the accused was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder. In a case like this it was entirely left to the Jury to decide, on the evidence whether there was sudden and grave provocation for the accused to kill Carmelina and attempt to murder others. Regarding the plea of intoxication, His Lordship said that that plea would be just in law only in cases where the drink was administered to the accused without his knowledge and against his will. Looking to all the case, His Lordship asked the jury to see whether, on the facts, there was grave and sudden provocation for the accused to committ the acts. If there were nothing of the sort, he was guilty of murder, but if the provocation was sudden enough and grave enough to deprive him of all self-control, he was guilty of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

After consultation, the Foreman of the Jury said that they were unanimous in their verdict. They returned a verdict that the accused was guilty not of murder but of culpable homicide not amounting to murder.

His Lordship said that it was a right and just verdict. Addressing the prisoner, His Lordship said that he had to consider what sentence he should pass on him. The prisoner had taken a human life and the Jury, after a careful consideration of the evidence had correctly come to the conclusion that the prisoner had sudden and grave provocation as to be deprived of self-control. Accepting that verdict, His Lordship said that five years' rigorous imprisonment would meet the justice of the case.

The accused was accordingly sentenced to five years' rigorous imprisonment.

POLICE NEWS.

PRESIDENCY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

ESPLANADE.

Before Mr. J. W. S. Dracup, Third Presidency Magistrate.

THEFT OF A GOAT.

Inspector Barnes charged Ganpat Sonu, a cobbler, with the theft of a goat belonging to one Jiva Mahadeo. It appeared from the evidence that on Tuesday morning the complainant left his goat grazing on the Kennedy Sea Face. About four hours later he found that the goat was missing. He made a search for it and found it tied up outside the accused's house at Dhobi Talao. It also appeared that the accused had, after stealing the goat, offered it for sale to a butcher. The accused pleaded not guilty stating that he found the goat roaming about loose and that he thought it had been offered as a sacrifice. His Worship convicted the accused and taking into consideration the fact that this was his first offence sentenced him to pay a fine of Rs. 15 or in default to undergo seven days' imprisonment.

SELLING COCAINE WITHOUT A LICENSE.

Before the same Magistrate Inspectors Nasikwala and Variava charged Vali Mahomed Din Mahomed, a Mahomedan, with selling and with being in possession of cocaine without a license. The accused was arrested while selling four packets of cocaine at Sandhurst Road to a man employed by the Excise Officers. He was then searched and found in possession of 71 more packets of cocaine. The accused was convicted and sentenced to one month's rigorous imprisonment on the first charge, and to pay a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, to undergo one month's simple imprisonment, on the other.

THEFT AS A SERVANT.

Inspector Barnes charged Sundrabai, a Hindu girl, aged about 16, with the theft as a servant, of Rs. 63 belonging to Dharamsey Kanji, residing at Chawl Wadi. It appeared from the evidence that on Saturday last the complainant's wife Hirabai found that the money which she had left under her bed the day previous had disappeared. On Friday, the accused, who was working as a servant, absconded. The complainant in consequence of certain information received went to Ghansoli in Salsette, where he lodged a complaint with the police patel there against the accused. The patel sent for the accused, who produced the sum she had stolen. His Worship convicted the accused and taking into consideration her youth and the fact that it was her first offence sentenced her to one day's simple imprisonment.

MAZAGON.

Before Mr. P. H. Dastur, Second Presidency Magistrate.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

Excise Inspector Kuvar Darashaw charged Hasanali Ibrahim Darvish, a Borah, with possessing 1,612 grains of cocaine without a license. Mr. Oliveira, Pleader, defended the accused. Mr. Patterson, Police Inspector and Mr. K. Darashaw and Mr. Cama of the Excise Department raided the accused's godown on Sunday and seized 806 packets, each of which contained two grains of the drug. The accused was fined Rs. 200.

HONORARY MAGISTRATES' COURTS.

FORT.

Before Messrs. J. A. D. McBain (Chairman), J. P. Chrystal and Manmohandas Ramji.

ILL-TREATING ANIMALS.

Their Worships disposed of 13 cases yesterday morning, many of which were against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

GIRGAUM.

Before Messrs. Frank Anderson (Chairman), and S. A. Nathan.

DISORDERLY BEHAVIOUR.

Their Worships disposed of 25 cases yesterday morning, many of which were against drunkards and persons of disorderly behaviour.

DADAR.

Before Messrs. Haji Usuf Haji Ismail (Chairman), and M. H. Lalji.

BULLOCK-CART DRIVERS CHARGED.

Their Worships disposed of a number of cases, including some against bullock-cart drivers for ill-treating animals.

BASSEIN MURDER CASE.

Inquiry at Bandra.

Yesterday the adjourned inquiry into the murder of Rev. Father Olympio D'Souza, Vicar of Papdi Church and Vicar-Vara of Bassein, was proceeded with before Mr. J. E. Husbands, I. C. S., First Class Magistrate, Bandra. Rev. J. B. Fernandes, Assistant Vicar, Papdi Church, Bernardine Bening Leao, and Kondia Soma, the three accused, who are under arrest, were produced by Inspector Salvi of the Thana Police, who prosecuted.

Mr. D. Ferreira, Solicitor, with Mr. J. J. Esperance, Pleader, appeared for the first accused. The second and the third accused were undefended.

The case was taken up at 1-50 p. m. and the first witness was Ignacio J. Pereira. Examined by Mr. Salvi witness said he was a music master and resided at Papdi, Bassein. He knew the first accused. Witness also knew the second accused who was a cook in the service of the deceased, and the third accused who was a pattawalla in the Baptista School. The latter worked under the first accused.

Witness knew the deceased who lived in the same house as the first accused. The deceased lived on the first floor and the first accused on the ground floor. The dining-room was near the room of the first accused. The step-mother of the first accused used to go to his (first accused's) room which the deceased did not like and told the first accused so. The deceased told witness that for that reason there existed ill-feeling between him (deceased) and the first accused. On being informed by a neighbour that the deceased had been killed, witness repaired to the scene where he saw a number of people. Witness was present when the letters were seized from a drawer in a dressing table belonging to the first accused, and signed the "panchnama". No quarrel took place between the deceased and the first accused in witness' presence and witness personally knew nothing about any bad feeling existing between them except what he was told by the deceased.

Manuel Tomas Rabello, a cultivator of Papdi, said he knew the first accused as also the deceased. Witness was a Fabriqueiro of the Church. On being informed of deceased's death witness went to the spot. He asked the first accused as to how it occurred, when he said he knew nothing except that at 7 or 8 p. m. some body came there and the deceased went with him. Witness then sent one Bastao Jessu to inform the police. There was no ill-feeling between the deceased and the first accused, but the deceased complained to the witness about the first accused that he was going out at 6 p. m. and returing at 8 p. m., that he was drinking, etc. Witness told the deceased to advise the first accused. A complaint was made to the Bishop. The first accused told witness that a complaint was made against him by the deceased to the Bishop and that he was sent for by the Bishop. This took place about two years ago. Witness saw the second accused drunk but he did not know who gave him the liquor. The first accused used to attend betrothal ceremonies.

Questioned by the Court witness said that when he went to the spot where the deceased was lying dead, about ten or twelve people had collected there, but no one of the accused was there. The first accused was in the house at that time, but witness did not see the second and the third accused at all.

SACRISTAN'S STORY.

Jacinto Juao Rebello, Sacrsitan of the Papdi Church, said his duty was to go to the Church every morning at five o'clock to ring the bell. On the morning of the tragedy when he went to the Church he saw on the ground the marks of something having been dragged. He also saw something lying, a little further away, but he took no notice of it and went and rang the bell as usual. He then went to the door of the third accused and called out to him as usual. The latter told witness to come inside. Witness asked why he wanted him in, when the accused said, "We have killed the old Padri and left him there." On hearing this witness got frightened and was running away when the second accused called him and asked him to stop. Witness did not stop but went and informed the first accused who was then asleep. He got up and also told witness to stop, but witness did not stop. All the windows in the room of the first accused, which as a rule witness used to see open when he went there to ring the bell, were closed that morning. Witness rang the bell before he knocked.

After recording evidence of three more witnesses further hearing was adjourned.

LONDON CHAMBER OF COMMERCE EXAMINATIONS.

The following is a letter from the Director of Public Instruction on the Report on the Examinations of the London Chamber of Commerce held in April and May:—

"I have the honour to forward the report of the Principal, Elphinstone High School, on the London Chamber of Commerce Examinations.

There was again an increase in the number of entries, especially for the Junior Examination.

I request that Government will be pleased to sanction the increased rates of remuneration proposed by the Principal. Mr. Marrs informs me that the amount of correspondence in this connection has grown very large, and is spread over a considerable part of the year. This work is shared between the Principal, the first Master and the clerk, for all of whom small increases are proposed. The increased charge is more than covered by the budget provision of Rs. 2,800 on this account."

Resolution.—The steady increase in the number appearing for these examinations is satisfactory.

The payment of the increased honoraria proposed by the Principal in paragraph 4 of his letter is sanctioned.

The Director of Public Instruction should be requested to instruct the Principal to submit the report after the results of the examinations are known and to include them in his report.

In his report Mr. F. W. Marrs, says:—

The London Chamber of Commerce Examinations were held on the 28th, 29th and 30th April and 1st May last. Question papers in methods and machinery of business and book-keeping (senior) not having been received in time owing to a mistake on the part of the Chamber, the examinations in these subjects were held on May 1st, and consequently there was a slight alteration in the time-table.

The number of those who sit for these examinations continues to increase. There were 79 more entries this year than last year. No candidate applied to sit for Marathi, Gujarati or the complete certificates.

Remuneration on a slightly higher scale than last year is proposed. Correspondence on the subject of these examinations is being conducted all tho year round, and the rapid growth in the number of candidates during the last few years has considerably increased the work. The present rates were fixed in 1905 when the total number of entries was 261; the total number of entries this year was 538.

The remuneration allowed last year was:—

	Rs.
Principal	250
First Master	125
Second Master	125
6 Supervisors at Rs. 5 each ...	30
Clerk	75
Peons	15
Total ...	620

The proposed remuneration is—

	Rs.
Principal	300
First Master	150
Second Master	125
8 Supervisors at Rs. 5 each ...	40
Clerk	100
Peons	15
Total ...	730

All those concerned have to give up a part of their vacation for this examination.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA NOTIFICATION.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, September 8.

Mr. Lyle, officiating Engineer-in-Chief, Bombay Sind Connection Survey, is transferred to the North-Western Railway and officiates as Deputy Engineer-in-Chief.

Colonel Cowie, R.E., Manager, Eastern Bengal State Railway, has been granted by the Secretary of State an extension of furlough for one year.

SPORTING NEWS.

POONA RACES.

Second Day.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, September 8.

An excellent day's racing in pleasant weather was witnessed this afternoon, the issues being generally favourable to owners and large punters, but disastrous to the majority who are usually in search of long odds. The stands were crowded as on last Saturday, the additional attendance on this week day meeting being due to the early and disastrous collapse of the Parsees yesterday in their encounter with the Presidency, and amongst those present were their Highnesses the Maharajas of Jodhpur and Idar, and the Yuvaraja of Mysore, Messrs. Apcar, Galstaun and Laxmi Kanthraj Urs and Kanthraj Urs of Mysore. The day was not wanting in sensations, and in the pony hurdle race Cheeky the favourite who was coming nicely at the bend, fell at the last hurdle, but fortunately the rider and horse escaped injury, and in the fifth race Lachland, who beat the even money favourite Absentee by just half a neck, was disqualified for carrying short weight. There were only six races to-day and on Cheeky failing as mentioned above, Tete-a-tete at fives, who led from the start to finish, won easily from Carmenita and Wakeful. In the Arab Pony Derby, six furlongs, Shanwar at twos, Gafal at seven to twos and Rajput at fours were the ones in demand and the result—Rajput, Gafal, Shanwar—can explain the public the profit and loss. Soultline was considered a moral for the Poona Plate, with next demand for Tangaroa and Killus. Killus ran a grand race and was beaten by the Favourite on the post by just a head, and Tangaroa finished third. Twenty-two Arabs started for the Poona Derby and the result—Second Thoughts, Merrily and Colaba—indicated that the public were right in their calculations. How Lachlan has been deprived of his honors in the Criterion Plate has been stated before and this gives Absentee his fourth win. Details:—

THE KHARAKAWASLA PLATE.—R. C. and distance over seven flights:—

Major Moore's Tete-a-tete 9st. 6lbs.......Northmore 1
Mr. Knowles Jackson's Carmenita 9st. 3lbs L. C. Hoyt 2
Mr. J B.'s Wakeful 11st. 8lbs.....................Carter 3
Captain Meynell's Recovery 12st. 3lbs.......A Hoyt 4

Also Ran.—Cheeky 10st. 12lbs. (fell), and Little Dolly 9st. 9lbs.

Betting.—5 to 2 against Cheeky, 4 to 1 Wakeful, 5 to 1 Recovery and Tete-a-tete 6 to 1 and 10 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Tete-a-tete led out followed by Carmenita and Recovery and at the nine furlongs Wakeful got into second place and Cheeky third. At the mile Wakeful was close up to the leader, but at the five furlongs the former was displaced by Cheeky with Carmenita third. Tate-a-tate maintaining his lead jumped the last hurdle first and here Cheeky who was coming nicely fell. Tete-a-tete won easily by four lengths; one length between second and third. Time.—3min. 17 2-5secs.

Winner trained by Potter.

The totalizator paid Rs. 30 on the winner and Rs. 21 and Rs. 74 for places.

THE ARAB PONY DERBY.—Six furlongs:—

Mr. A. S. Oomer's Rajput, 8st. 5lbs.......Robinson 1
Mr. Dara Cowasjee's Gafal 8st 6lbs......Whalley 2
Mr. Hagialli Sabak's Shanwar, 9st...........Evans 3
Major Prideaux's Nagashi, 8st 2lbs..........Southal 4

Also Ran.—Mudnoor, 9st 4lbs; Lassa, 9st; Prince Chestnut, 9st; Adhan, 8st 11lbs; (carried 8st 12lbs); Hishan, 8st 5lbs; Sheriff, 8st; and Orby, 7st 12lbs.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Shanwar; 7 to 2 Gafal; 4 to 1 Rajput; 8 to 1 Nagashi and any price the others.

The Race.—Lassa was earliest out followed by Sheriff, and at the five furlongs Shanwar was in front with Lassa, Rajput and Sheriff lying next, and at the three furlongs Rajput got into second place. Gafal who had a poor start came up at the bend and up the straight Rajput assumed the lead and though Gafal tried to give chase, Rajput won comfortably by three quarters of a length; one length between second and third. Time 1min. 23 3-5secs.

Winner trained by owner.

The totalizator paid Rs 55-8 on the winner and Rs. 14, Rs. 13 and Rs. 12-8 for places.

THE POONA PLATE—five furlongs.

Mr. M. Goculdass' Soultline 9st. 7lbs.......A. Hoyt 1
Mr. R. R. S's. Killus 8st. 9lbs. ....Killorn 2
Mr. Galstaun's Tangarao 9st. 10lbs. ......Robinson 3
H. H. Maharaja Jam Saheb's Ebullition 8st. 12lbs. Kaeson 4

Also Ran.—Paddy's Darling 9st. 7lbs; Croat 8st. 9lbs.; Lord Carlyon 8st. 9lbs.; and Lumination 7st. 11lbs.

Betting:—6 to 4 on Soultline; 4 to 1 against Tangaroa; 5 to 1 Killus; tens and twenties the others.

The Race.—Killus showed out from Lumination and Tangaroa and after a furlong Lumination led for a spell; then Killus again assumed the command. At the bend Tangaroa and Soultline began to go up to the leader and in a great race home Soultline was awarded the verdict by a head; half a length between second and third. Time—1 min. 2 secs.

Winner trained by Bleach.

The totalizator paid Rs. 20 on the winner and Rs. 12-8, Rs. 12 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE POONA DERBY.—One and a half miles.

Captain Wood's Second Thoughts 8st. 12lbs. Southall 1
Mr. Ali bin Talib's Merrily 7st. 13lbs. A. Fergusson 2
Mr. Adil's Colaba 7st. 13lbs ....Heeroo 3
Mr. J. Y. Mistry's Young Salanic 8st 8lbs ...Whalley 4

Also Ran.—Dhafer 9st. 2lbs.; Darianoor 9st. 12lbs.; Cato 8st. 12lbs.; Brutus 8st. 12lbs.; Antics 8st. 8lbs.; Devon 8st 8lbs.; Urgent 8st. 8lbs.; Babil 8st. 4lbs.; Parliament 8st. 2lbs.; Hundred 8st. 2lbs.; Hydera II 8st. 2lbs.; Reefat 7st. 13lbs.; Hazza 7st. 13lbs.; Hyacinth 7st. 12lbs.; Silver Mint 7st. 12lbs.; Thaboor 7st. 3lbs.; Shawcutt (late Namuk) 7st. 3lbs.; and Lapwing 6st.

Betting.—2 to 1 against Second Thoughts; 4 to 1 Hazza; 6 to 1 Merrily, Devon, and Parliament; 20 to 1 and 40 to 1 the others.

The Race.—Devon was earliest out of the gate and at the first bend the order was Babil, Lapwing Merrily and Brutus, while Cato was a bad last. At the half mile Second Thoughts was third and at the bend Merrily and Second Thoughts level, and with Hazza lying next led for home. Up the distance the favourite drawing himself out won by one and a half lengths, Colaba coming late took third place three quarters of a length off. Time.—2 min: 54 2-5secs.

Winner trained privately.

The totalizator paid Rs. 34-8 on the winner and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 27-8 and Rs. 43 for places.

THE CRITERION.—Seven furlongs.

H H Kour Saheb of Patiala's Absentee, 8st 4lbs Southal 1
Mr Kelso's Paul Pry, 8st 4lbs ....Ames 2
Mr Goculdas's Galloping Girl II, 8st 4lbs. L C Hoyt 3

Also ran.—Windy, 8st 9lbs; Sacricomer, 8st 8lbs; Yuga, 8st 4lbs; Ashanti Gold, 8st 4lbs; Lachlan, 8st 4lbs; Sue, 8st 2lbs; Chobham, 8st 2lbs; Bobbie, 8st; and Mergul, 8st 12lbs.

Betting.—Evens Absentee; 3 to 1 against Sacricomer; 6 to 1 Lachlan; 10 to 1 Paul Pry, and longer odds the others.

The Race.—Bobbie and Paul Pry jumped off together with a lead followed by Chobham, Lachlan, and Absentee, and the first named fell away at the half mile. At the bend Lachlan attended by Absentee and Paul Pry led for home and in a tight race Lachlan won by half a neck from Absentee; one length between nextt wo. Time.—1min. 30 3-5secs.

An objection was laid against Lachlan for carrying short weight and being upheld he was disqualified.

Winner strained by Tom Scott.

The totalizator paid Rs. 65-8 on the original winner and Rs. 18-8, Rs. 14 and Rs. 22-8 for the original placing.

THE DEALERS PLATE.—One mile.

Mr R R S's Tachreet 9st 2lbs...................Killorn 1
Mr Goculdas' Moonib Pasha 8st 7lbs (car. 9st 2lbs) ....A. Hoyt 2
Mr Goculdas' Dilerjung 8st 4lbs.........Robinson 3
Captain Toogood's Surkhab 8st 3lbs (car. 8st 4lbs) Northmore 4

Also ran:—Company 9st 2lbs; Farick 8st 12lbs; Sanjakdar 8st 6lbs; Amood 8st 3lbs; Darby 7st 12lbs; (car. 8st 1lb).

Betting.—2 to 1 on Tachreet, 5 to 1 Dilerjung; 8 to 1 Moonib Pasha; and tens and twenties the others.

The Race—Sanjakdar led out followed by Tachreet, Company and Darby and at the half mile Company fell back and Dilerjung took his place. At the bend the leader died away and Tachreet led for home and won easily by two lengths. Moonib Pasha who put in a late run took second place from Dilerjung by a length. Time—1min. 56 1-5secs.

Winner trained by Byramji.

The totalizator paid Rs. 19 on the winner and Rs. 12, Rs. 16-8 and Rs. 13 for places.

THE LADIES' CORNER.

WOMAN AND THE STAGE.

As a well-wisher to the cause of woman, says a writer in a London contemporary, as one who believes that the free extension of feminine influence in very many directions in which it is not at present greatly operative would be much for the benefit of the race, I am glad to be the herald of a recent development of which, to the best of my knowledge, but little note has hitherto been taken. Every day it looks as if woman were coming more and more by her own, and nowhere is her triumph more notable than in the mimic-world behind the footlights. This as the stage exists to hold the mirror up to Nature in all her manifestations, is precisely as it should be.

FAMOUS ACTRESSES.

There has never, of course, been a time since, something over two hundred years ago, women first forced the dramatic citadel, which had until then been closed against them, when by talent or good fortune, or by a mingling of the two, some woman has not divided the monopoly of applause with the male favourities of the public. The names of Nell Gwynn, of Mrs. Pritchard, of Mrs. Siddons, and of a long list of other historical feminine celebrities occur at once to the memory. In recent times the mention of a great actor is immediately followed by the remembrance of some great female partner of his glory—to think for instance, of Henry Irving is inevitably to think also of Ellen Terry. But it is worthy of remark that while easily within living memory, the Continent has produced actresses whose independent fame shines as brightly as that of Garrick or Talma—such artists as Ristori, Bernhardt, and Rejane—England has hitherto had no such names to show.

THE JEALOUSY OF THE ACTOR-MANAGER.

To sum up all the reasons for this deprivation would take us into deep water and occupy much time. One of the principal among them has been the jealousy of the theatrical manager who is so often his own leading actor. The average manager would vastly rather lose money over a piece which even he would recognise as bad, but which provided him with chances for airing himself in picturesque costume and posing himself in the full glare of the limelight, than he would make money by producing a good piece in which a subordinate member of his company shared the situations and the applause. An intelligent boy of ten could understand the fundamental truth that good drama can come only out of the clash of opposing passions; that it is according as in any play, serious interests are opposed and contrasted in a struggle of dubious result that emotion is begotten and sustained in the mind of the spectator that for the honesty and simplicity of Othello to win our pity and our forgiveness, the villainy of Iago must be shown as fully and completely, so that to rob one of a single characteristic phrase or action is inevitably to weaken the other. But the manager has but too often been stone blind to that simple and obvious truth. His idea of a good play is, but too commonly, a four or five act monologue in which he keeps the centre of the stage and says and does everything of the least importance. Had his jealousy been confined to his male rivals its effects would have been sufficiently disastrous, but it did not end there. To write a play of which a woman was the centre was for many years a waste of ink and paper, at all events for the ordinary dramatist. Only a very successful writer could have placed such a piece, and for many years the dramas in which the star parts fell to women could have been counted on the fingers of one hand.

MR. GEORGE ALEXANDER.

Here a word of cordial recognition may be given to one London actor-manager, regarding whom the precise contrary of this generally all-to-true allegation is the fact—Mr. George Alexander. Mr. Alexander has often shown a striking and most generous and artistic large-mindedness, has frequently produced pieces in which he subordinated his own personality to that of some salaried member of his company, and—a fact never to be forgotten—he staged "The second Mrs. Tanqueray," a "woman's play" in which the honours fell practically undivided to his leading lady. Such generosity, however, is as rare as it is praiseworthy. "I don't run a London theatre to hold up the train of my leading lady," said one manager to a dramatist of my acquaintance, "a propos" of a certain piece the latter had offered him. "Too much fat for the missis," was the curt comment of another manager—himself a married man—on the same piece.

SHORT-SIGHTED SPECULATORS.

Another reason why woman has been so long coming by her own in the theatre has been [illegible] short-sightedness of the theatrical speculator, [illegible] kind of man who finances dramatic speculati[illegible] For an actor to make a decided hit in a big part [illegible] a leading London theatre is the signal for a rush [illegible] capitalists, whereas it is only now begining to be [illegible] fashion among such people to open their cheq[illegible] books to even the most successful actress. Even in burlesque and musical comedy, forms of dramati[illegible] art (!) in which women are the supre[illegible] favourites, the management has been alm[illegible] invariably masculine. Now it is obvious that su[illegible] conditions are far from being the best possible, and that a more extended sphere in which women ca[illegible] exert their influences is needed in the theatre as in the greater world of which the theatre is the echo and the mimic. In the realm of passion the role of women has always been, and must necessarily be, as great and as important as that of man, and since she is every day taking a larger and yet larger share in the business of the actual world, is it right, is it a condition of things which makes for the strength or truth of the drama that she should be finally and inevitably condemned to a merely subordinate place in the world behind the footlights?

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 9th September.

On Friday morning next, the 10th instant, the Corp will furnish a detachment for Escort duty from Apollo Bunder to Victoria Terminus, on the occasion of arrival of General Sir O'Moore Creagh, V. C., G. C. B.

Parade is fixed for all members at 7-15 a. m. behind the Bombay Club.

Dress.—Review Order, White. Swords and Carbines will be issued on Parade.

ASSAULT OF ARMS.

There will be Drill at the Cathedral School this evening from 6-15.

D. W. WILSON, Lieut.,
Offg. Comdt., Bo. L. Horse.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR J. W. HAWES, COMMANDING, B. V. A.

Bombay, 9th September.

646—LECTURE.

A Lecture will be delivered by the Adjutant on Thursday the 9th instant, at 7 p.m. at the B. V. A. Club, Apollo Bunder.

Dress.—Plain clothes.

All Officers and Non-Commissioned Officers are especially requested to attend.

E. P. CUDLIP, Lt., R. A.,
Adjt., B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR T. A. SAVAGE, V. D.

Bombay, 9th September.

251.—Detail for the week ending 11th instant.

To-day Thursday, 9th instant.—"I" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-45 p.m.

Friday, 10th instant.—"H" Coy. Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 12 noon.

II. "K" Coy. (John Connon School) Parade on Coy. Parade ground at 3-30 p. m.

III. All Recruits of the current season to Parade at Headquarters at 6-30 p. m.

252. Parade—There will be no Parade for "G" Company on Monday the 13th instant.

253.—Rifle Matches.—The conditions of the Viceroy's Competition for 1909-1910 have been received and can be seen at Headquarters. The following extracts are published for information:—The Competition is open to Volunteers of all ranks. Entrance fee Rs. 4 to be paid to the Adjutant by the 24th September 1909. No post entries allowed. The first stage (i. e.) 200, 500 and 600 yards (aggregate) to be fired between the 1st and 31st October 1909. The total amount of prizes to be competed for in 3 stages is Rs. 5,110.

254.—Medals—Applications for Volunteer Long Service Medals should reach the Adjutant's Office by the 15th instant.

C. N. MOBERLY, Capt.,
Actg. Adjt., B. V. R.

BY THE WAY.

A CHAMPION OF EDUCATION.

Sir Philip Magnus, who is championing the schools before the Chancellor of the Exchequer has been a worker in the cause of education from very early days. At University College, while he was still a student, he took one of the mathematical classes, in the place of a master who had just died. His first bid for fame took the form of a little book on elementary mechanics, with which students of a generation ago were familiar. Mr. Magnus wrote it during a summer holiday in Dieppe. The volume was promptly returned by a publisher, who could not accept the "crotchety hypothesis" on which it was founded. Publisher number two was tried, accepted the book, hypothesis and all, and the result was a sale of 50,000.

THE MAN AND HIS WORK.

One of the most exasperating, features of the question of the employed, writes a home correspondent is that the man may be willing and the job may be waiting, but owing to distances the labourer cannot reach the empty situation. Travelling is an expensive incident, and the man with a family does not care to leave them behind. Consequently, unless he is certain of employment, and that of a fairly permanent nature, he is not going to leave the town-centre where, at least, he can turn to charity-found work when he is "in extremis." He may be ever so alive to the advantages of rural life. If his needs are pressing he is not only wise, he is also compelled to cling to the city's more varied possibilities. Scarcity of labour and scarcity of employment can easily exist simultaneously within the frontiers of one country hopelessly severed by inexorable distance.

A CASE IN POINT.

So, at this very moment, the unemployed can still be numbered by thousands—warm nights are all they ask to stay their complaints—and farmers are, at the same time, experiencing the greatest difficulty in gathering their crops. Not, of course that the ordinary loafer will find money waiting to be earned in the fields. Skilled hands are as necessary in farming as in any other profession. But there must be many who have joined the general exodus from country to town who, but for the dividing miles, could be winning health and wages by a return to their former mode of life. Perhaps when the Labour Exchanges are completed this heart-breaking state of things will disapear. We refuse to believe that so many of the unemployed are as incorrigibly idle as some would like us to think. It is a lack of organisation more often than of willingness that lets opportunities go a-begging and prevents those chances without which the best can never hope to succeed. The work is waiting to be done, the men are waiting to do it. It seems that a controlling hand is needed.

THE PRETTIEST EXCURSION.

Which is the prettiest holiday excursion? A French contemporary has asked this question of a certain number of well-known artists and authors. The majority of these appear to have been too busy or too hot to give more than the shortest reply, but M. Henri Lavedan draws a charming little word-picture of a tour which has left the pleasantest impression on his mind. He writes: "It was a two days' excursion, by carriage, and in the Tryol, from Innsbruck to Zell, and from Zell to Mayerhofen. On the box my coachman, with pointed hat and patriarchal face, hummed softly to himself the bells tinkled, the torrent leapt by our side, and the silence was occasionally so great that you might have been at the end of the world. At dusk I arrived at a tiny village thrown like a handful of pebbles into a place surrounded by mountains, up which an army of hoary pines was climbing. High up the glaciers shone rose-red under a pale-green sky. Below the silence of the precipice. We rolled along on a springy forest road. The place with its log-huts looked uninhabited till suddenly we came upon a young giant as he came down the path, with his gun over his shoulder, his legs almost bare and slung over his back a dead white eagle. Oh! the beauty of the scene! That night I fell asleep, dreaming that I heard the music of the Freischutz."

The scene will conjure up similar recollections in those who have ever gone off the beaten track at Innsbruck.

IS ADVERTISING EASY?

Professor Walter Raleigh's theory that advertising is the simplest problem in the world is scarcely in accord with the scientific and artistic development of the advertisement, which is one of the features of [illegible]day, whether in the newspaper or on the hoarding. [illegible] mere fact that one of the newest professions is [illegible] of "advartising consultant." which, though [illegible]s, is well paid, does not fit with Professor [illegible] idea of ease in that direction, The profes[illegible]ssence is so far from being a fresh one that [illegible]l even before that of journalism, for, when [illegible]glish newspaper was unknown, there were [illegible] of the Court of James I, who [illegible] letters-patent to set up what can only [illegible] advertising offices. The ground of their [illegible]was that, though "all trade and commerce [illegible] eyther in buying and selling or borrowing [illegible]nding, many men oftentimes, upon occasion [illegible]sity and sudden accident, are inforced to [illegible] and sell landes, leases, or other goodes [illegible]s to great losse and disadvantage, for [illegible]od and ready meanes to give generall [illegible]f publique intelligence of such their inten[illegible] They, therefore, secured power to set up [illegible]sement bureaux; and the development of [illegible]e in various directions, which has gone on ever since, has been far from a simple task.

NO FAULT TO BE FOUND.

That is a wise and wary continental hotel which is advertising its non-existent features as choice attractions. "No motor-car road," it says triumphantly. "No lawn tennis court. No electric bells. No patent lifts. No piano. No music automaton." It also disclaims all linguistic powers, and speaks the language of the country, and that only, to its guests. The only disadvantage in connexion with these allurements is that no doubt there will be so great and endless a stream of weary holiday-makers in its direction that a few other "Noes," against which even the most capable hotel management is unable to guard when holding a great crowd, are bound to disturb the rest and peace of this establishment.

A WINTER SCENE IN AUSTRALIA.

Here is a pretty description of an Australian winter scene, which season, it should be remembered, is now "in full swing": "Down by the sea the tea-tree is commencing to weave its veil of flowers. Only a faint promise as yet, soon the sweet white blossoms will spread from bough to bough, until every slender spray is strung with shining petals. Long since the inland dunes and ridges became "painted with delight," and the heath-gatherers have broken many a pathway through the thick clustered stems. On sheltered slopes the sweet-scented acacia is putting forth its delicate inflorescence—fairy flowers of platest gold, whose fragrance is like the soft incense borne on the south wind from some lotus land of palms and pearls, whose shores are washed by undiscovered seas. Part the heather stems gently with your hand and you will find the little orchids blossoming there, with green hoods upborne on slender stems. Beautiful as are the flowers of winter, they must share our love with the birds—the birds with their great gift of song. . . . The honeysuckles are full of birds, golden wings and brown and grey flicker continually among the leaves. The birds are draining the nectar from the pale yellow cones, and their shrill pipings are often heard above the song of the surf.

We extract this little picture from one of our Australian contemporaries.

A HARVEST OF THE SEA.

All along the South Cornish coast, from Newquay to the Lizard, active preparations are being made to receive the shoals of pilchards which visit those shores annually in August or September. The great seine boats built especially for this fishery are now being launched, and lie out in the bays looking for all the world like big wooden sabots, each with a nucleus crew aboard day and night, awaiting the arrival of the fish. To ensure timely notification of the welcome visitor's approach, watchmen, locally known as "heuers," are stationed at intervals along the cliffs, who scan the sea continually with telescopes for the peculiar discoloration of the water which indicates the presence of the fish. The pilchard harvest is one of the mainstays of the fisher-folk of South Cornwall, and its failure means hard times for all throughout the winter. This being so, it is not surprising that strings of pilchards frequently take the place of the usual sheaves of corn at the harvest festival services in Newlyn and St. Ives. Last year the shoals were small, but in good seasons single catches of from two to five millions are not rare.

MEN AND MATTERS.

A SHOCK FOR THE BEEFEATER.

Colonel H. Ruggles Brise, who is now in command of the 3rd Grenadier Guards at the Tower of London, is mentioned for early promotion to the rank of Major-General. He has had considerable fighting experience in different parts of the world, and is a typical Guards' officer, both in appearance and training. He tells with amusement a little incident that happened at the Tower the other day. The time was approaching when the gates had to be closed, and passing out of one entrance was a tall, well set-up young fellow who, as he passed, gave sentry the royal salute with his walking stick. "How would that do for the British Army?" he laughed to the beefeater standing by. "With a little more training you would do capitally," was the man's reply. "I wish I could enlist you for the Guards; you are the sort of chap we want." "Thanks very much," replied the other, "but I have just completed two years' service in the Guards of his Imperial Majesty the German Emperor, and I think that will last me for some time to come. Good-bye."

SIR WILLIAM MACGREGOR.

Sir William Macgregor, the Governor of Queensland, who underwent a slight operation recently, is a man of many parts, and has shone conspicuously as doctor, explorer, and adminsitrator. As Governor of Newfoundland, he was immensely popular, and he has also acted at Lieutenant-Governor of British New Guinea, and Governor of Lagos. Sir William holds medals from the Royal Human Society for saving life at sea.

A GALLANT ACT.

Some years ago, Sir William greatly distinguished himself by organising a relief expedition to go in aid of some Indian coolies whose ship had stuck on a rock some distance from the coast of Fiji. On this occasion, Sir William behaved with much presence of mind and showed great daring by saving a number of the unfortunate people himself.

AN AIR KING,

One of the hardest workers among the air kings is Mr. Cody, who made some successful flights above Laffan's Plain the other day. Mr. Cody is an American citizen, but he has been in England for many years, and has devoted most of his time while there to the subject of kites and aeroplanes. He is a great believer in kites, and has suggested that they should be on every ship, so that in the event of shipwreck they could be used for the purpose of attracting the attention of other vessels. Mr. Cody has made many flights, and has had some exciting experiences. Early this year the Prince of Wales visited Laffan's Plain and showed great interest in Mr. Cody's work.

A STRANGE PHENOMENON.

A few years ago after making a balloon flight, Mr. Cody noticed a strange phenomenon. "Our balloon was simply covered with cobwebs when we came, down" he said. How these managed to stay in the air is a mystery that the aeronaut could not fathom. Another interesting fact that Mr. Cody noticed was that the temperature above London is some degrees warmer than in the country. "This," he said, "might suggest a theory that if the entire world were as thickly populated as London, the temperature would be uniformally higher."

A BRILLIANT WRITER.

One of the most retiring—as well as one of the most brilliant of our living authors is Mr. John Galsworthy, who has recently stated his disbelief in the value of the stage censor. As a result of his modesty, little is known about this clever writer's personality by the general public, but his works are becoming increasingly popular, and each thing he does seems to be better than the last. Mr. Galsworthy comes of a Devonshire family and has been called the most typically English of British writers. But he is not so English but what he can see the faults of his countrymen, though, while he has shown up not a few of our native weaknesses, probably no one is better able to draw English character than he.

BIRTHS AND BAPTISMS.

Lady Cranworth gave birth to a daughter the other week at Grundisburgh Hall. Lord Cranworth's place near Woodbridge in Suffolk. It is six years since the second baron of the family of Gardon espoused Miss Vera Ridley, a kinswoman of Lord Ridley, and the young couple have been through many stirring adventures since then. Both, are fond of travel and sport in out-of-the-way places, and Lady Cranworth has written interestingly of her experiences, She is a pretty woman, slim and dainty, as are so many of the most daring sportswomen, animated in conversation, and everywhere popular. Life in London, however, does not greatly appeal to her, most of her hobbies being concerned with out-of-doors, but she entertains much in the country. Her eldest son is a bonny little fellow of five.

MISS DIANA CHURCHILL.

Mr. and Mrs. Winston Churchill, like Mr. and Mrs. Lewis Harcourt on a recent occasion, exercised their privilege of having their little daughter christened in St. Stephen's Crypt recently. The name given was Diana, which does not appear to run in the family on either side, but sounds excellently well in conjunction with Churchill. Archdeacon Wilberforce officiated, and the sponsors were the Duke of Marlborough and Mrs. George Cornwallis West (both represented, at this holiday season, by deputies), Lady Blanche Hozier, Lady Gwendoline Churchill and Miss Hozier. Lady St. Helier, who so frequently chaperoned Mrs. Winston Churchill in past days, was among the few intimate friends present and both parents looked radiant.

A CHAMPION SWIMMER.

Mr. Montague Holbein, who has again pluckily attempted to swim the Channel is certainly the most remarkable of the many moderns who desire to emulated the late Captain Webb. Although he is nearly fifty years of age, Mr. Holbein is still as fit and agile as ever, and he attributes his good health chiefly to the fact that he never drank spirits nor smoked and also to the fact that he is a keen pedestrian.

HEALTH BY WALKING.

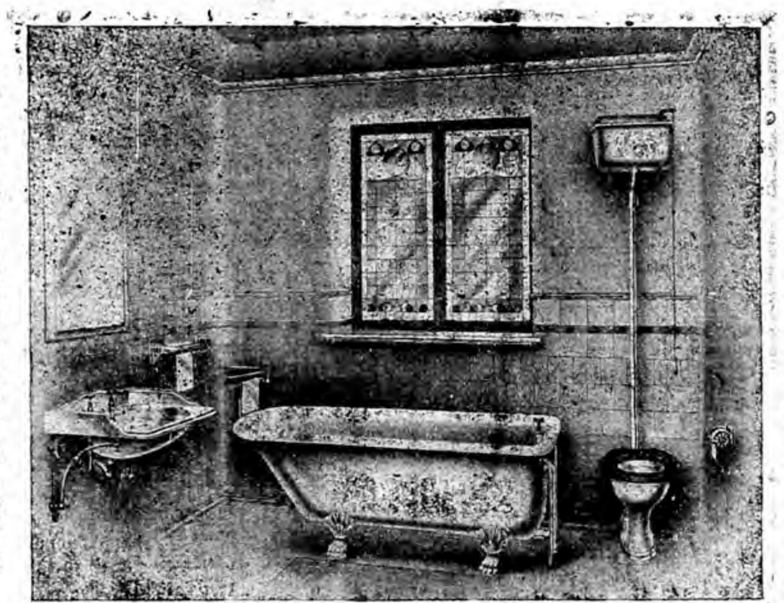
"The groundwork for my feats of endurance," said Mr. Holbein some time ago, "has always been walking. I used to walk to and from my business in the City every day. It is seven miles from my house to Cheapside, so you see that by the time I reached home again, I was well on the way to my twenty miles a day. The great secret is not to start for anything unless you are fit. It is the half-trained man who breaks down." Last year, Mr. Holbein performed the wonderful feat of swimming fifty miles in the river Thames.

A NEW PICTURE.

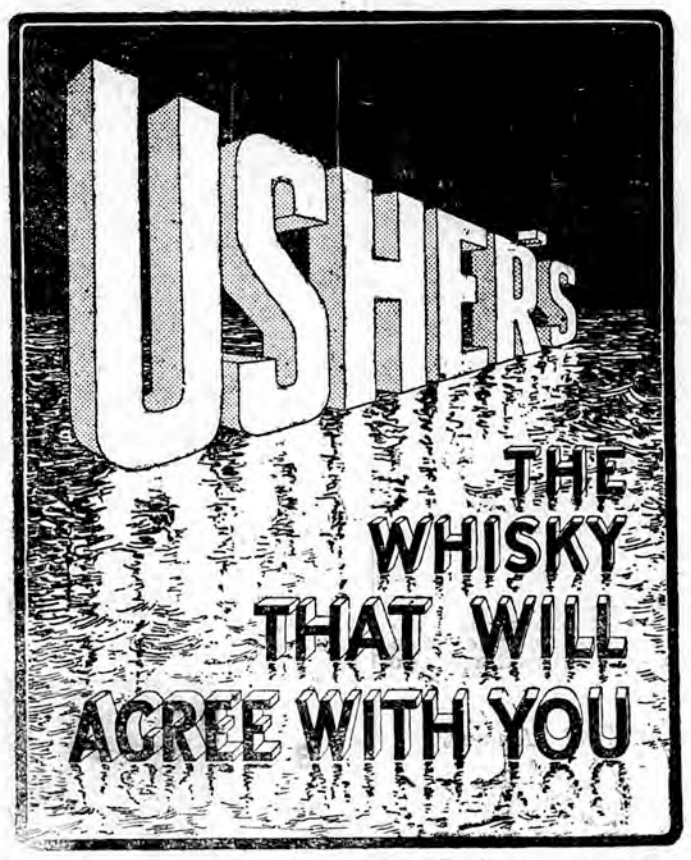
Mr. Herbert Sidney, whom the King recently honoured by personally inspecting his fine historical painting, "The Solitude of Edward the Sixth," has just painted a new and striking picture, entitled "The Slave," which has been purchased by Mr. H. F. Parshall, the well-known electrical expert. "The Slave," which has not yet left the studio, is a striking example of Mr. Sidney's spendid colouring. A graceful veiled figure, with luminous, pathetic eyes, she stands before a heavy curtain, superb in its richness of subdued colours, and, drawing it back, reveals a distant glimpse of cool marbles and rippling water. The figure is partially draped in black gauze, heavily embroidered with silver, while a jewelled belt of rich and unusual design clasps the waist. The flesh tints are exquisitely painted, and over one beautiful arm falls a drapery of rich green, a colour which is repeated in the jade bracelet encircling the other. There is not a garish note in the picture; yet there is a touch of orange—vivid as living flame—in the scarf twisted round the head, which in less skilful hands might have destroyed instead of enhancing the exquisite harmony of the composition. Mr. Parshall has bought several other of Mr. Sidney's pictures.

VALUABLE DISCOVERY FOR THE HAIR.—If your hair is turning grey or white or falling off, use "The Mexican Hair Renewer," for it "will positively restore in every case Grey or White hair" to its original colour without having the disagreeable smell of most "Restorers." It makes the hair charmingly beautiful as well as promoting the growth of the hair on bald spots where the glands are not decayed. Ask your Chemists for "THE MEXICAN HAIR RENEWER," sold by Chemists and Perfumers everywhere. Wholesale Depot, 33, Farringdon Road, London, England.

GARLICK & Co.,
SOLE AGENTS FOR SHANKS & CO.
LARGE STOCKS: CLOSETS, BASINS,
SINKS, URINALS, FLUSHING TANKS, ETC.
JACOB'S CIRCLE, BOMBAY.



OBTAINABLE FROM ALL WINE MERCHANTS.



Sole Agents:—CUTLER PALMER & Co., BOMBAY.

THE CURE OF CONSUMPTION
Active Principle of Cod Liver Oil with Creosote.
MORRHUOL CREOSOTÉ
(Chapoteaut)
RELIABLE AGENT IN TREATMENT OF TUBERCULOSIS
OR PULMONARY PHTHISIS
Sold by all Chemists.

THE MATCHLESS
KEYLESS LEVER WATCH.
NICKEL CASE, Rs. 10.
SILVER CASE, Rs. 17-8.

THE WATCH OF THE CENTURY,
ABSOLUTELY UNEQUALLED.
90,000 ALREADY SOLD IN INDIA
WEST END WATCH Co.,
11. HORNBY ROAD, BOMBAY.

Alexander's Bottles

Exceptionally Strong Glass, accuracy of make, and best obtainable value in this article will be found in bottles of our manufacture. Packed securely for safe arrival ex factory. Apply through Agent or Merchant for Prices and Samples.
ALFRED ALEXANDER & Co.
ESTABLISHED 1848,
Head Offices: 85, Gracechurch Street, LONDON, E.C., Eng.

DEWJEE CANJEE & Co., Chuckla No. 6, First Class Furniture on sale or Hire, inspection respectfully invited.

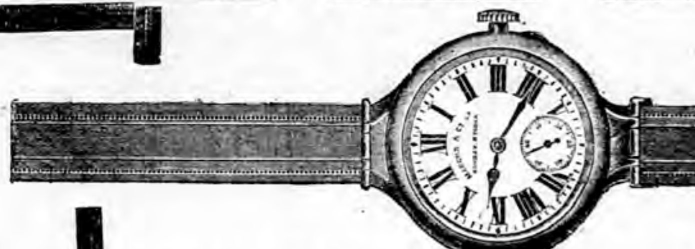
Good
Pianos
At Moderate Prices
For SALE
For HIRE
and on the
Easy Payment System.
S. Rose & Co. can offer you a first class selection of Pianos by Steinway, Brinsmead, Knake, Erard, Collard, Bechstein, Schiedmayer, Allison, etc., etc.
All Specially Built for India.
Telegrams "ROSEBUD," Bombay.
FORT, BOMBAY.
S. ROSE & CO.

Meridian Watch Co.
PRECISION WATCHES
IN METAL, SILVER, AND GOLD CASES
The Leading Watch Co.
IN INDIA.
New Edited Catalogue Free on Application.
☞ Watch Repairing Department under European Supervision.
G. A. CHARPIE & Co.,
BOMBAY.

C&B
BY ROYAL APPOINTMENT.
TABLE DELICACIES.
Celebrated Oilmen's Stores.
In Special Tins.
PICKLES. SOUPS. JAMS. JELLIES. POTTED MEATS. MALT VINEGAR. SALAD OIL.
CROSSE & BLACKWELL.

THE PERFECT RECORD IS THE
ZONOPHONE.
New issue for August '09. 10-inch Records, Rs. 1-14 each.
NEW BAND RECORDS.
Festival Overture
Overture Oberon
Selections Pirates of Penzance
God Save the King (with bass solo) } The Black Diamonds Band.
NEW VOCAL RECORDS.
Bravo! Territorials — By Mr. Stanley Kirby.
Ever of thee, You } By Mr. Ernest Pike.
A Life on the Ocean Wave, Moonbeams } By Mr. Herbert Payne.
Good Company — By Mr. Peter Dawson.
Anywhere will do — By Mr. Herbert Miller.
NEW QUARTETTES.
Memories of Galilee, The Fisherman and his Child } By the Zono Quartette Party.
NEW COMICS.
It's my Thistle — By Mr. Hector Grant.
My Ballooning Girl — By Mr. Billy Williams.
NEW INSTRUMENTAL.
Banjo Solo — El Capitan — By Mr. Olly Oakley.
Xylophone Solo — The Ladies of Cadiz — By Signor Francisco.
Fifth Grand Opera Number. THE WORLD-FAMOUS DUETT "SOLENNE IN QUEST'ORA." Rs. 2-4. Sung in English by MR. ERNEST PIKE and MR. PETER DAWSON.
The above records are obtainable from all accredited dealers of
THE GRAMOPHONE CO., LTD., Post Box No. 118, BOMBAY.

SUPERLATIVE QUALITY.
THE "IDEAL" WRIST WATCHES.
LIGHT. COMPACT. COMFORTABLE. NO METAL NEXT THE SKIN.



NICKEL, Rs. 37-8. SILVER, Rs. 47-8. 10 % Discount for Cash or V.P.P. Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.

WRIST WEAR IN WATCHES DIRECT FROM ITS PIONEERS IN INDIA.
These "Ideal" Wrist Watches are not only constructed specially to withstand hard-wear, such as we know a wrist watch must of necessity be subjected to, but they are built for the Indian climate and to these combined features we attribute their extensive recognition. The lever movement is fully jewelled, strong keyless attachment compensated balance, carefully adjusted hair-spring, white enamel dial, bold numerals, sunk seconds circle. We guarantee the timekeeping accuracy and durability of these watches. The soft leather wristlet obviates contact of metal with the skin, vitiates the possibilities of irritation or poisoning and reduces even the remote chance of moisture permeating case.

for C
or V.
Cheaper WRIST WATCHES from Rs. 25.

MARCKS & CO LD

This photographic reproduction shows the chamois lined strap crossing back of watch.
MARCKS & Co., LTD., BOMBAY & POONA.
Watch and Clock Catalogue on Application.

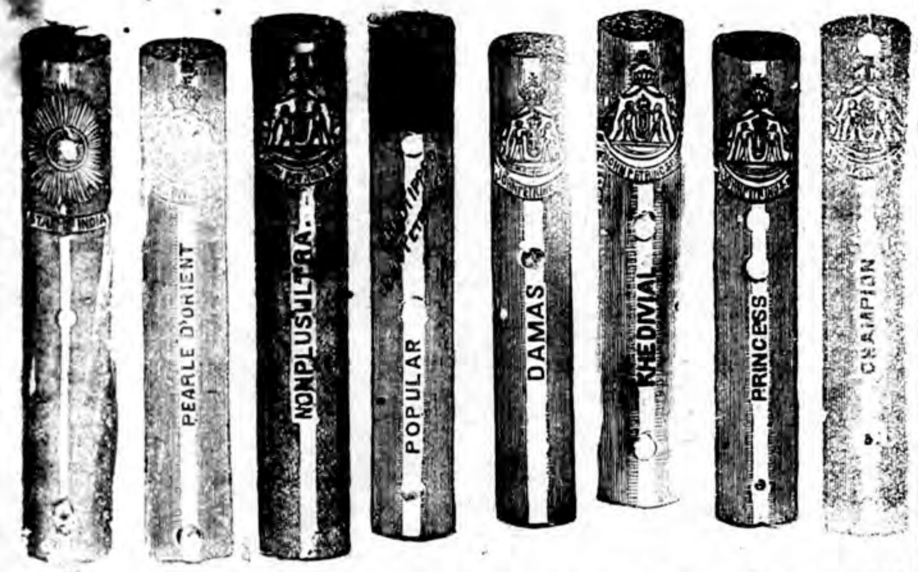
A FACT WORTH NOTING.
PAGE & SANDEMAN'S
Celebrated
INVALID'S PORT
Gold Capsule, is
SECOND TO NONE.
Insist on having it.
BEWARE OF IMITATIONS
PAGE & SANDEMAN, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Established over a Century.
GOLD & CO. Birmingham, ENGLAND.
MANUFACTURERS OF PATENT WROUGHT IRON & STEEL HINGES
Telegraphic Address: "HINGES BIRMINGHAM." Telephone No. 1578.

326
333A
306
Specify "GOLD & CO." on all Indents sent through Shippers.

Digitized with financial assistance from the Government of Maharashtra on 08 July, 2017

HIGH CLASS CIGARETTES.



Star of India per 100	Rs. 4-0	Gold Tipped Popular, per 100.	Rs. 2-8
Princess	" 3-0	Non Plus Ultra ...	" 2-8
Pearled' Orient,	" 3-4	Khedivial ...	" 2-0
Damas "	" 2-4	Champion ...	" 1-8

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN PETRINO & Co.,

BOMPAY, CALCUTTA, & LAHORE.

ALL STOREKEEPERS SHOULD STOCK

ROWAT'S MANUFACTURES.

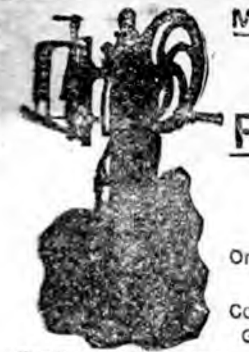
SPLENDID VALUE. LOW PRICES.

PICKLES
WORCESTER SAUCES
— AND —
VINEGARS

LARGEST MANUFACTURERS. SOLD EVERYWHERE.

Lowest C.I.F. Prices by applying to—

ROWAT & CO., GLASGOW.


Flugel's Machine "B," with Codd's Bottler, £32.

MAKE YOUR OWN AERATED WATER.

NO TECHNICAL KNOWLEDGE REQUIRED.

PERFECT FILTRATION INSIDE CARBONATOR.

On our Machine it is just as easy to make Soda Water as it is to simply filter water in the ordinary way.

Complete Installation, including Bottles, Essences, Carbonic Acid Gas, etc., only £63 16s. 6d. c.i.f. all principal Indian Ports.

WRITE FOR OUR NEW ILLUSTRATED PAMPHLET.

FLUGEL & CO., 21 LIME STREET, LONDON, E.C.

8,000 Doctors Recommend

Coleman's Wincarnis for exhaustion, nervous debility and especially during convalescence after a lingering illness. Its great value lies in its unique power of invigorating the blood and thus supplying new strength and stamina to the entire system. Its wonderfully bracing, tonic effect prevents both physical and mental breakdown and fortifies the body against infection and disease.

Coleman's Wincarnis is recommended not only for those who are weak but to those who are comparatively hale and hearty; its use is of incalculable value whenever the weakening, depressing influences of hot climate, etc., are [illegible]t work.

Sole Manufacturers—COLEMAN & Co., Ltd., Norwich [illegible]d London, England. Agents in all the principal towns [illegible] India and Burma.

WINCARNIS

[illegible]RIMAULT'S SYRUP
of Hypophosphite of Lime

FOR BRONCHITIS, STUBBORN COUCHS,

FOR CATARRH, WEAK LUNGS, CONSUMPTION

Paris, 8, r. Vivienne and at all Chemists

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS

INVALUABLE

For the COMPLEXION | In HOT CLIMATES

BEETHAM'S LAIT

Larola

Regd

Is Unequalled for THE SKIN & COMPLEXION

It removes all SUNBURN, TAN, HEAT, and IRRITATION.
Keeps the SKIN SMOOTH and WHITE.
Prevents the attack of Mosquitoes.

It removes all REDNESS, ROUGHNESS, and CHAPS.
Keeps the SKIN SOFT as VELVET.
Cool and Refreshing at all seasons of the year.

M. BEETHAM & SON. CHELTENHAM, ENGLAND.

A WORLD-WIDE REPUTATION for over THREE-QUARTERS of a CENTURY.

The best BLOOD PURIFIER AND RESTORER of the System

WILKINSON'S

ESSENCE OR FLUID EXTRACT OF RED JAMAICA

Estd. since 1829.

SARSAPARILLA

Pronounced by the HIGHEST MEDICAL AUTHORITIES the most

WONDERFUL PURIFIER OF HUMAN BLOOD

THE SAFEST AND MOST RELIABLE REMEDY FOR TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ERUPTIONS, WEAK AND LANGUID FEELINGS, &c.

BEWARE OF IMITATIONS AND SUBSTITUTES.

N.B. the signature of the Proprietor and Trade Mark, thus Thomas Wilkinson are upon every GENUINE bottle.

Be sure you get WILKINSON'S

To avoid impositions the Public are respectfully asked to notice this. (Any imitation is a felony.)

Fortify the System against Disease with PURE BLOOD,

WILKINSON'S SARSAPARILLA CLEANSES THE BLOOD OF ALL DANGEROUS HUMOURS.

Has over 75 Years' World-Wide Reputation.
Sold by all Chemists and Dealers in Medicines.

AGENTS:—TREACHER & Co., Limited; PHILLIPS & Co., Limited. KEMP & Co., &c., &c.

EMPIRE OF INDIA
Life Assurance Company, Limited.

Head Office: BOMBAY.

Last year's business—Rs. 60,00,000.

INTENDING ASSURERS ARE INVITED TO COMPARE THE RATES AND CONDITIONS OF THE

Empire of India Life Office

WITH THOSE OF ANY OTHER COMPANY.

Before entering into a Contract for Life Assurance examine the ANNUAL REPORT AND BALANCE SHEET To satisfy yourself of the position of the Company.

THE PREMIUMS are so moderate that, at the usual ages for assurance, Rs. 1,200 or Rs. 1,250 may be secured from the first for a yearly payment which would generally elsewhere assure Rs. 1,000 only—**the difference of Rs. 200 or Rs. 250 being equivalent to an immediate and certain Bonus of 20 or 25 per cent.**

Prospectus, Proposal forms and full particulars may be obtained from

E. F. ALLUM, *General Manager.*

DR. DE ROOS' MEDICINES HAVE AN UNRIVALLED REPUTATION OF OVER FIFTY YEARS.

DR. DE ROOS'
WORLD-FAMED
GUTTÆ VITÆ
Or, LIFE DROPS.

The Great European Remedy for Nervous and Functional Exhaustion.

This extraordinary rejuvenating essence strengthens the vitality of the whole system, gives energy to the muscles, and speedily restores the impaired powers of life, imparting strength and manly vigour to the most debilitated and worn out constitution. Those who suffer from Premature Decay, or deficiency or the Vital Forces, owing to dissipation, worry, overwork, excesses, or any other cause, will find this medicine just what they require. Equally adapted for the studious and sedentary; the aged and infirm; the nervous and debilitated; as also for delicate females and weakly children. All sufferers from loss of appetite, nervous headache, lassitude, and despondency—too often accompanied with suidical thoughts—should make immediate and fair unprejudiced trial of this wonderful medicine, which is daily effecting the most remarkable cures in patients who had been given up by the Faculty as incurable, and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends. In all cases of nervous and functional debility, epilepsy, impurity and poorness of the blood, aversion to and incapacity for society, study, or business, giddiness, disturbed sleep, harassing dreams, loss of memory, and other symptoms, the result of self-acquired ailments that embitter and shorten life, it is truly unrivalled. To married persons especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incompetency. Price 11s. or four times that quantity, 33s. per Bottle.

Dr. DE ROOS' COMPOUND RENAL PILLS, for Pains in the Back, Gravel, Lumbago, Gout, Rheumatism, Diabetes, and all Kidney Affections; weakness across the loins, Sandy or other Deposits, Discharges and Diseases of the Urinary Organs generally. Price 2s. 9d.

Dr. DE ROOS' VEGETABLE LIFE PILLS, for Indigestion, Biliousness, and all disorders of the Liver, Stomach, and Bowels; whilst as a universal family medicine for both sexes, and all ages, they are unequalled. 13½d. and 2s. 9d. per Box.

Dr. DE ROOS' PILE AND FISTULA PILLS, the only reliable remedy for these annoying and painful ailments. The first dose gives relief, and in all ordinary cases a few days only are necessary to effect a cure. Price 2s. 9d. per Box.

Purchasers are particularly requested to see that every package of Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines bears the British Government Stamp, with the words, "WALTER DE ROOS, LONDON," impressed thereon in white letters on a red ground, and refuse worthless imitations frequently put forward by unscrupulous vendors for the sake of extra profit.

DEBILITATED and NERVOUS SUFFERERS should read the "Medical Adviser," by Dr. DE ROOS, on the secret causes of nervous debility, impotency, depression of spirits, and confirmed melancholy. Price 1s., post free from Mr. LAWES, Medical Publisher, 14 Hand Court, Holborn, London, W.C., or obtainable of the Agents for Dr. DE ROOS' Medicines.

ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT'

A HOUSEHOLD REMEDY FOR

All Functional Derangements of the Liver, Temporary Congestion arising from Alcoholic Beverages, Errors in Diet, (Eating or Drinking,) Biliousness, Sick Headache, Giddiness, Oppression or Feeling of Melancholy, Vomiting, Heartburn, Sourness of the Stomach, or Constipation. It is a Refreshing and Invigorating Beverage, most Invaluable to Travellers, Emigrants, Sailors, and Residents in Tropical Climates.

ENO'S "FRUIT SALT" assists the Functions of the Liver, Bowels, Skin, and Kidneys by Natural Means; thus the blood is freed from poisonous or other hurtful matters, the foundation and great danger of Chills, Fever, Worry, Blood Poisons, &c. There is no doubt that, where it has been taken in the earliest stages of a disease, it has, in innumerable instances, prevented a serious illness.

CAUTION.—*Examine the Capsule and see that it is marked ENO'S 'FRUIT SALT,' otherwise you have the sincerest form of flattery—IMITATION.*

Prepared only by J. C. ENO, Ltd., 'FRUIT SALT' WORKS, London, S.E., Eng., by J. C. ENO'S Patent.

Sold by Chemists and Stores everywhere.

SAINT-RAPHAËL

TONIC, RESTORATIVE, DIGESTIVE WINE
Very palatable.

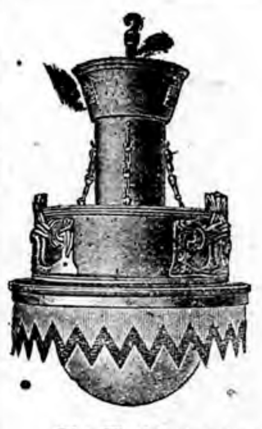
*Known throughout the world and prescribed in all cases of **Anæmia, Debility** and **Convalescence**, to **young women, children** and the **aged**. Invaluable in hot climates.* DOSE: One wine-glass after the two principal meals.

Each bottle of genuine **VIN SAINT-RAPHAËL** *bears, in addition to the registered trade-mark:*

(1) The **WARRANTY STAMP** of the **UNION DES FABRICANTS.**
(2) **A METAL SEAL** advertising **CLETEAS.**

CLETEAS *is a* **MELISSA** *and* **MINT** *cordial which surpasses all others by its purety and faultless preparation. To be taken on a lump of sugar.*

COMPAGNIE du VIN SAINT-RAPHAEL, Valence (Drôme-France).
SPENCER & Cie, Sole Agents for Madras.—PHILLIPS & Cie, Agents in Bombay.
DUMOULIN & Cie, Agents in Pondichéry.



LATEST NOVELTY IN LIGHTING.

THE VERY THING FOR INDIA.

NEW IMPROVED WASHINGTON LAMP.

"SYSTEM PERFECT."

INDOOR LAMPS.

The Washington lamp which has found so much favour throughout India, has lately been considerably improved, and the new lamp "Perfect" which is patented and registered in India is all that can be desired. Easy to handle, no needles or screws, burns ordinary, 125 bulk oil, is absolutely windproof Light can be regulated from 500 to 2,000 c.p. Will burn three months without requiring cleaning.

ORNAMENTAL INDOOR LAMPS.

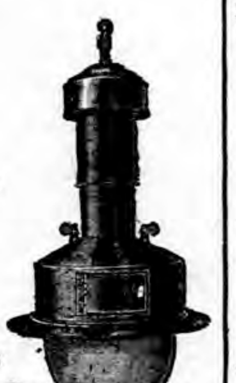
12 neat and stylish designs. Suitable for Hotels, Clubs, Messes, Factories, Churches, etc., etc.

SPECIALITY FOR BILLIARD TABLES.

One lamp sufficient for a billiard. No trouble, no smoke, no danger.

for PALACES.

Specially richly-ornamented lamps, a decoration for any hall.



FOR OUTDOOR LIGHTING.

Storm and rainproof outdoor lamps up to 2,000 c.p. With or without Iron posts. Splendid light, practically no attendance required, just the right article for Railways, Municipalities, etc., etc.

Apply for Catalogue to

A. MAHLER.

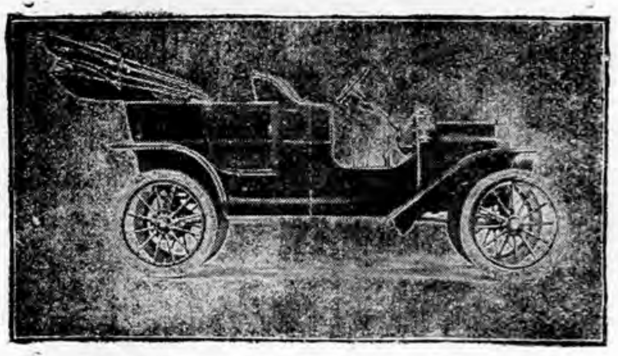
APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,

SOLE AGENT FOR INDIA, CEYLON & BURMA.

THE SILENT FORD.

THE IDEAL OFFICE CAR.

3 Seater, Rs. 2,750.



4 Seater, Rs. 3,450.

20 H. P. Four Cylinder Battery and Magnets Ignition.

THE CAR THAT COSTS LEAST AND LASTS LONGEST.

SOLE AGENTS, **HILL, SAWYER & Co.,**

MEADOW STREET, BOMBAY.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's

Chlorodyne

THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE.

Acts like a Charm in **DIARRHOEA** and is the only Specific in **CHOLERA** and **DYSENTERY.**

Checks and arrests those too often fatal diseases—FEVER, CROUP, AGUE.
The best Remedy known for COUGHS, COLDS, ASTHMA, BRONCHITIS.
Effectually cuts short all attacks of SPASMS.
Is the only palliative in NEURALGIA, RHEUMATISM, TOOTHACHE.

Chlorodyne *is a liquid taken in drops, graduated according to the malady. It invariably relieves pain of whatever kind; creates a calm refreshing sleep; allays irritation of the nervous system when all other remedies fail; leaves no bad effects; and can be taken when no other medicine can be tolerated.*

INSIST ON HAVING Dr. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S CHLORODYNE.

The immense success of this Remedy has given rise to many imitations.

N.B.—Every bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne bears on the stamp the name of the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne.

CONVINCING MEDICAL TESTIMONY WITH EACH BOTTLE.

Sold by all Chemists.

Prices in England: 1/1½, 2/9, 4/6.

Sole Manufacturers: J. T. DAVENPORT, Ltd., LONDON, S.E.

BY APPOINTMENT TO H.M. THE KING.

TRY IT IN YOUR BATH

SCRUBB'S AMMONIA

MARVELLOUS PREPARATION

Refreshing as a Turkish Bath. Invaluable for all Toilet Purposes.
Splendid Cleansing Preparation for the Hair.
Removes Stains and Grease Spots from Clothing, Etc.
Restores the Colour to Carpets.
Allays the Irritation caused by Mosquito Bites.
Invigorating in Hot Climates.
Cleans Plate and Jewellery. Softens Hard Water.

For Sale by all Grocers and Chemists.

SCRUBB & CO., LTD., GUILDFORD STREET, LONDON, S.E.

INSURANCES.

CENTENARY 1809-1909.

NORTH BRITISH AND MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.
ESTABLISHED 1809.

CHIEF OFFICES:
EDINBURGH: 64, Prince's Street.
LONDON: 61 Threadneedle Street.

Total Funds Exceed £18,322,000
Total Revenue for 1907 Exceeded £ 4,000,000

The sum of over ONE MILLION STERLING was divided among Participating Life Policy-holders in 1905, yielding a BONUS at the Rate of £1-8-0 per cent per annum not only on the original sums assured but also on all subsisting Bonuses.

POLICIES in some cases have been MORE THAN DOUBLED in amount by the addition of BONUSES.

NEW SCHEME.

Double Endowment Assurance in India at English Rates. Full particulars on application.

For latest PROSPECTUS and Proposal Forms apply to

Messrs. KING KING & Co.,
Secretaries,
NORTH BRITISH and MERCANTILE INSURANCE Co.,
KING'S BUILDINGS, BOMBAY.

THE DEMAND FOR

"STANDARD" POLICIES.

EVERY YEAR, since 1865, the NEW BUSINESS has exceeded £1,000,000 Sums Assured PER ANNUM, a result maintained uninterruptedly for so long a period by NO OTHER BRITISH OFFICE.

CLAIMS PAID £26,800,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS £12,250,000
ANNUAL REVENUE ....£ 1,500,000

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS.—At Home Rates giving a Bonus of 100 per cent. on survival.

CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS.—Payable at any age from 14 to 21 with return of all premiums in event of death.

For full information apply to

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay Branch.

BINNY & Co., Ld.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.

Established 1874.

FUNDS OVER Rs. 3,25,00 000.

INVESTMENTS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES and lodged with the OFFICIAL TRUSTEE OF BOMBAY.

The Premiums are based upon the Company's actual experience, being the lowest with safety and so the most advantageous to all assurers.

For Prospectus containing all particulars ap

R. PATERSON BROWN,
Manager, BOMB

REDUCED RATES.

GRESHAM LIFE OFFIC

RESULTS FOR 1908.

New Policies issued (net) ...5,890 for	£. 1,	
New Premiums (1908) ...	"	81
Annual Income ...	"	1,406
Assets ...	"	10,038,

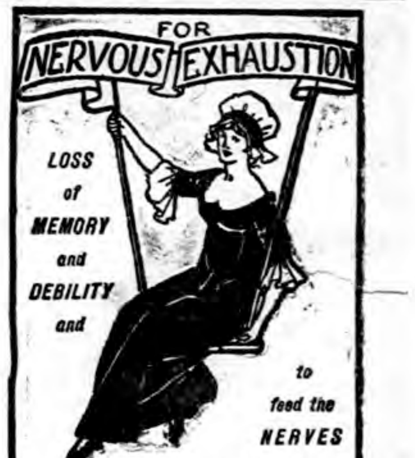
CALL FOR 1908 PROSPECTUS.

WORLD WIDE POLICIES.
Indian Lives at European Rates.
Assurances with or without Medical Examination.
Old Age Pensions, Children's Endowments, &c., &c.

Apply—

CROFT MODY & Co.,
CHIEF AGENTS FOR India, Burma and Ceylon,
BOMBAY.

FOR NERVOUS EXHAUSTION


LOSS of MEMORY and DEBILITY and
to feed the NERVES

CHAPOTEAUT'S PHOSPHO-GLYCERATE OF LIME

It increases vital energy and nerve force, cures *Neurasthenia, Dyspepsia, Insomnia,* and *nervous diseases* in adults and children.

IN CAPSULES, IN WINE, AND IN SYRUP

TEN DAYS' FREE TRIAL

is allowed on every cycle bought of us. Your money in full refunded without question if not perfectly satisfactory. Our highest grade English-made

Coventry Cycles,

warranted five to ten years, despatched direct from the factory to anyone on approval at less than lowest manufacturers' prices.

LATEST MODELS **£3.10 to £9**

Coaster Hubs, best makes of Tyres, Crabbe Inverted Lever Rim Brakes, variable gears and all latest improvements

PACKED AND DELIVERED FREE to any port in the world. We guarantee safe delivery.

Active Agents wanted in each district. Large profits easily made.

Write at once, using sufficient postage, for free art catalogues and our special offer on sample machine.

MEAD CYCLE CO., DEPT. 323 LIVERPOOL.

Printed and Published for the Proprietors. "The Bombay Gazette," Limited, by N. D'MELLO, at the Bombay Gazette Electric Printing Works, No. 2 Green Street, Fort, Bombay.
Sole Advertisement Agents in the United Kingdom. Messrs. WILLIAM J. KEYMER & Co. 36 Frenchurch Street, London, E. C.